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International Court of Justice

H0791-0002

Ri Exhibit No. 276

from: Dokumente der Deutschen Politik Vol. 9 I

The Balkan Campaign

608

Pages 45/46

.....Immediately after the coup d'etat, anti-Axis demonstrations began, first in BELGRADE and then also - with the exception of CROATIA - throughout the rest of the country, and numerous serious excesses against Germanism (Deutschtum) were committed, from which not even the official German delegation was safe. Under these circumstances, the German Cabinet found itself obliged to call back the colonies of German citizens (reichsdeutschen), while at the same time a stream of racial German (Volksdeutschen) refugees, who were threatened by the Serbian terror, poured over the borders of Germany, as well as Hungary and Rumania. If the new national cabinet also avoided taking any clear and open stand on the question of Yugoslavia's signature to the Three Power Pact, the statement made by Simovich on the evening of 27 March to the representatives of the press, the subject of which was that "the Yugoslav people feels uneasy about the way in which the affairs of state are being run", left no doubt whatsoever as to the hostile attitude of the Belgrade rulers to the Axis powers. This idea was also expressed in England and America, where, just as in the press and radio of the Soviet Union, the coup d'etat was hailed joyfully ; both the British King GEORGE VI and President ROOSEVELT, as well as their leading cabinet minister, cabled their congratulations to King PETER. In a speech before the Conservative party in LONDON on 27 March, CHURCHILL triumphantly announced the "good news" of the coup d' etat in BELGRADE. "The British Empire and its allies", he declared at that time," will make common cause with the Yugoslav nation, and we shall march forward and undertake

H0791 - 0003

all our efforts in common until complete victory is achieved." The next day United States Ambassador LANE in BELGRADE delivered a note in which the offer was made to YUGOSLAVIA to furnish her with every possible aid in case she should have to defend her independence - a promise which ROOSEVELT repeated on 8 April in a cable to the Yugoslav king ("every possible material aid") without being in a position to fulfil this promise even to the slightest degree. Finally on 5 April a Yugoslav-Soviet friendship and non-aggression treaty (incompatible with the German-Soviet agreement) was signed in MOSCOW, which "under all the circumstances could only be understood as a direct provocation of Germany and as an encouragement of the anti-German attitude of the SIMOVICH government." Moreover, the Soviet government, without regard for the treaty concluded with Germany, (as appears from documents which have fallen into the hands of the German government) gave the assurance,"in order to bring Serbia definitely into the war", that it would "deliver arms, planes and munitions and other war material via SALONIKA for use against Germany"

.....

A certified true copy:

Dr. HORN
Attorney at Law.

H0791-0004

Ri.Exhibit No. 277

Copy

610

From: White-Paper No. 7

Note by the Reich Cabinet to the Greek Government

To the Royal Greek Embassy

Par. 1 Berlin 6 April 1941

Since the beginning of the war forced upon Germany by England's and France's declaration of war the Reich has always clearly and without ambiguity expressed her desire to limit the military conflict between the warfaring nations to themselves and to keep the Balkan Peninsula from within reach of the war. She has just as clearly repeated that with all the might at her disposal, she would immediately oppose every British attempt to carry the war to other countries.

.....

Par. 4

As we know today Greece did actually depart from her neutral attitude at the outbreak of the war in September 1939, and at first secretly, later always more openly sided with German's enemies, particularly with England. The fact that in April 1939 Greece accepted the political guarantee of the Western powers proves how much Greek policy was already influenced before the outbreak of war by pro-English symphathies prevailing in Greek government circles. She must have been aware after well know experiences with English guarantees that she would thereby be forced to make her country dependent on England and would have to be entangled in the prepared English plans, for encircling Germany. The first signs of this tendency became apparent when after the outbreak of war in October 1939 the Greek Government would not consider a renewal of the friendship-pact with Italy which had expired in that year. At the same time documents came into the possession of the Reich Cabinet according to which the Greek Government, installed at that time with British assistance, since the beginning of her regime had already extensively obligated herself to English policy. If however in this connection there should still prevail even the

H0791-0005

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slightest doubt through the documents found in LA CHARITÉ in France which now are being made public, will incontestably prove Greece's actual standpoint against the Axis since the outbreak of the war.

.....

Par. 10

Disregarding this incriminating documentary material, which it knew for a long time the Reich has followed the further development of Greek policy with the greatest patience and toleration. Even when Greece placed at the disposal of the British Navy some of the strongpoints on her islands and Italy the ally of the German Reich considered herself being forced to military action in the face of this unneutral attitude, Germany maintained her waiting attitude. Deciding factor for this was the sincere hope of the German people who until now had only friendly feelings for the Greek people that Greece nevertheless would still remember her true interests and that in spite of everything the Greek Government might therefore be induced to find still her way back to true neutrality. The Reich Minister for Foreign Affairs von RIBBENTROP has on 26 Aug. 1940 in his conversation with the Greek envoy at FUSCHL given the Greek Government the earnest advice to give up England's onesided patronization. Aside from this, the Greek Government itself was informed through repeated public utterances by the Fuehrer, that German will under no circumstances tolerate British fighting forces setting foot on Greek soil.

.....

Page 22
Par. 1

The Greek Government has ignored all these warnings.

.....

Par. 2

Since a period of a few weeks there can no longer be any doubt that England - similarly to her World War expedition to SALONIKI - is about to establish a new front against Germany in Greece in order to make a last

H0791 – 0006

effort to carry the war from there into Europe. Of particular value in this connection are reports according to which the General Staff of the British Forces, operating in Greece has established contact with the General Staff at BELGRADE. During the last few days, however, Greece has openly become the operational area of the British fighting forces. Large scale British land and transport movements are taking place there at the present time, and the American reports confirm that already a British Army of 200 000 is standing ready in Greece.

.....

Page 23
Par. 1

The Greek Government itself has hereby brought about a situation towards which Germany can in longer remain inactive. Therefore the Reich Cabinet has now issued the order to her troops to drive the British fighting forces from Greek soil.

.....

.....

Certified true Copy

s/ Dr. HORN

t/ Dr. HORN

Attorney at Law.

Ri. Exhibit No. 278

COPY

614

from White Paper No. 7

Documents concerning the conflict with Yugoslavia and Greece.

Official declaration of the Reich Cabinet (Reichsregierung) of 6 April 1941.

Par. 1 The difficulty of her situation and the forebodings of the downfall on her islands which become clearer and clearer, at the present time induce England to more and more desperate attempts to set up once more a front against Germany in Europe. The Balkans, where Greece has already become the victim of this criminal British policy of expanding the war and where England now sees in Yugoslavia a willing tool for her aim to set possibly the entire Balkan afire, are the aim of this last English attempt.

Par. 2 In contrast to this English policy, it has always been the endeavor of Germany to bring about an agreement of the interests in the Balkans and to spare the Balkan countries from the fate of war. In consequent pursuit of this peaceful aim in the Balkans the Fuehrer has advocated since the seizure of power a policy of friendship and cooperation with the Yugoslav state as well.

- - - - - - -

Par. 4

With the overthrow of the Government STOJADINOWITSCH, however, which took place in 1939, it soon turned out that strong forces were working in this state who had made it their aim to abandon the way of agreement and friendship with Germany and to return to the former foreign policy of Yugoslavia, i.e., to the opposition against Germany.

While these intentions did not become quite clear at first, Germany was supposed to be enlightened about it even more thoroughly after the outbreak of war, judging from the viewing of the documents found in LA CHARITÉ in France. These secret documents of the French General Staff which are now being made available to the public, prove that, already before the outbreak of the war, i.e., since the summer of 1939, Yugoslavia has pursued a one-sided policy of cooperation with England and France, i.e, a policy directly clearly against Germany . . . . .

H0791 - 0007

page 6
par. 6 The documents speak a clear language. While Germany's entire endeavor since the outbreak of the war is directed towards a localization of the war and since Germany does everything to spare the Balkans from the horrors of war, Yugoslavia continues the policy of cooperation with Germany for outside consumption but secretly joins the side of the enemies of Germany already at that time unequivocably.

page 6
par. 7 - - - - Again and again attempts were undertaken by Germany and Italy to convince the Yugoslav government about the opportuneness of a lasting understanding and cooperation with the Axis powers. This policy culminated in the invitation to Yugoslavia to participate in the Three Powers Pact.

page 7
par. 7 - - - - --Concerning the invitation of Yugoslavia for entry into the Three Power Pact, the exclusive wish was decisive for Germany and Italy to win the Yugoslav state -- and namely in its very own interest -- for the loyal cooperation with the other European powers against any further expansion of the war and to assure its final place in the sphere of the new order of Europe at the same time.

To this historically unique chance which was offered to a state which thanks its existence exclusively to the system of VERSAILLES and the latter's disregard of the rights of self-determination of peoples, a clique of conspirators in BELGRADE has now given an answer which must be called as stupid as it is criminal. For: the Yugoslav ministers who, equipped with all authorities, put their signature in Vienna under a treaty which was to guarantee permanent security to their state and a happy future to the Yugoslav people, were arrested on the day of their return to BELGRADE. The fault for it rests with a group of conspirators who burdened themselves with a great responsibility by doing so. They are the same notorious conspirators whose acts of terror have always made the Balkans unsafe, who did not even shrink from murdering kings, and who started the World War in the yerr 1914 by the murder of SARAJEVO and by doing so have already once brought immense unhappiness upon humanity.

H0791-0008

616-7

But with the seizure of power by this clique of conspirators, BELGRADE has finally dropped her mask. A few days ago unheard-of terror has suddenly started against all members of the Axis powers and their allied states. The Fuehrer was reviled, the German envoy was insulted in public, the Italian envoy was openly threatened with war by General SIMOVITSCH, an officer of the German legation was insulted and ill-treated, German installations were destroyed and plundered, and in the last days the harassing of everything German has taken a scope which awakens the memory of the worst time of the persecution of the Germans in Poland.

The true direction of Yugoslav foreign policy now also appeared openly. If the invitation to Yugoslavia to enter the Three-Power Pact, i.e., the request for loyal cooperation within the European family of peoples, is today pictured by the rulers in BELGRADE as an act offending the Yugoslav honor, this shows the real point of view of the powers in that country who are decisive today and who just do not want any pacification, but who believe to be able to pursue their egoistic aims only by keeping up unrest and discord. The acts of the present rulers therefore have but one meaning:

1. the mobilization of the entire Yugoslav Army was ordered;

2. English General Staff officers arrived in BELGRADE in the last days as liaison men to the Yugoslav Army;

3. By sending Yugoslav General Staff officers to Greece, liaison was established with the English forces operating in Greece and with the Greek Army, and

4. in the last days the irrefutable proofs have come into the hands of the Reich Cabinet (Reichsregierung) that the Yugoslav Government in the person of General SIMOVITSCH has turned to England and America concerning support with troops, arms, and credits for the impending fight against Germany.

Yugoslavia has therefore made the final decision to go together with the enemies of Germany and to put her army and her country as an assembly area at the disposal of England against Germany. A final confirmation for that is the letter of the present King who is in the hands of the clique of generals in BELGRADE and who wrote to England "that he was only waiting

H0791-0009

for the day when Yugoslavia would decide against the Noveis, so that he could finally take over the leadership of his Army", and the answer of British statesmen, headed by Prime Minister CHURCHILL, who celebrated the accession to the throne by this King as the final siding of Yugoslavia with England. 618

The Reich Cabinet (Reichsregiarung) is not willing to watch this activity of a criminal clique in BELGRADE any longer, and to permit that Yugoslavia becomes a bustling place of British mercenary troops who are foreigners on the continent, as this is thecase in Greece at the present time. Therefore, it has now given the order to the German troops to reestablish the peace and security with all military means of the Reich also in this part of Europe.

A certified true copy.

/s/ Dr. Horn

Dr. Horn
Attorney at Law

H0791 - 0010

H0791 -0011

Ri-Exhibit Nr. 279

619

Copy

from "Dokumente der deutschen Politik"
Volume 7 / I Page No.216, 224 and 225.

No.1

Article 1

The two contracting parties undertake to refrain from any act of violence, any aggressive action, or any attack against one another, whether individually or jointly with other powers.

Article 3

The Governments of the two contracting parties will in future remain in contact with each other through continuous consultation in order to inform each other concerning questions affecting their mutual interests.

Article 6

The present treaty is concluded for a period of ten years with the provision that unless one of the contracting parties denounces it one year before the end of this period the duration of the validity of this treaty is to be regarded as automatically prolonged for another five years.

Signatures attached

Certified True Copy

S/ Dr. Martin Horn

T/ Dr. Martin Horn
Attorney at Law.

H0791 - 0012

Ri-Exhibit No. 280

620

C o p y

from: "Dokumente der deutschen Politik"

Volume 7/I Page No. 345 and 346

No. 9

The Fuehrer's speech of 6 October 1939 before the German Reichstag in the Kroll Opera House in Berlin.

If a community of interests with Russia has now resulted from this German procedure, the reason for it lies not only in the similarity of the problems which affect both nations, but also in the similarity of the judgments which have been formed in both nations on the evolution of their relations to each other.

I have already declared in my Danzig speech that Russia was organized according to principles which are different from ours. However, since it appeared that Stalin did not see any obstacle in these Russian-Soviet principles to cultivating friendly relations with nations of other ideas, National Socialist Germany also no longer sees any occasion for applying a different standard for its part. Soviet Russia is Soviet Russia; National Socialist Germany is National Socialist Germany. One thing, however, is certain: in the same moment when the two nations mutually respect their different governments and principles, every reason for any hostile attitude towards each other ceases to exist. In long historical eras of the past it has been proved that the peoples of these two largest nations of Europe were happiest, when they lived in friendship with each other. The great war, which Germany and Russia once waged against each other, became a calamity for both countries. It is understandable that the capitalistic nations of the West in particular, have an interest in playing off the two nations and their principles against each other if possible. For this purpose, and just for this purpose, they would very well consider Soviet Russia as socially presentable enough for them to conclude useful military alliances with her. They consider it a breach

H0791-0013

621

of faith, however, if this honorable rapprochement is rejected, and instead of this there takes place a rapprochement between these powers which have every reason to seek the happiness of their peoples in a common, peaceful cooperation and in the development of their economic relations. I already declared a month ago in the Reichstag, that the conclusion of the German-Russian Non-Aggression Pact constitutes a turning-point in the whole German foreign policy.....

A certified true copy

s/ Dr. Martin HORN
t/ Dr. Martin HORN
Attorney at Law.

Ri. Exhubit No. 281

Copy

622

from: Dokumente der Deutschen Politik Vol. 8 I

Pages 316 to 325

No. 45

Three-Power Pact between Germany, Italy and Japan on 27 Sept. 1940,

The Governments of Germany, Italy and Japan consider it as a condition precedent of a lasting peace, that each nation of the world be given its own proper place. They have therefore decided to stand together and to cooperate with one another in their efforts in Greater East Asia and in the regions of Europe, wherein it is their prime purpose to establish and maintain a new order of things calculated to promote the prosperity and welfare of the peoples there. Furthermore, it is the desire of the three Governments to extend this cooperation to such nations in other parts of the world as are inclined to give to their endeavors a direction similar to their own, in order that their aspirations towards world peace as the ultimate goal may thus be realized. Accordingly, the Governments of Germany, Italy and Japan have agreed as follows:

...

H0791-0014

Copy

623

from: "Dokumente der deutschen Politk"
Vol. 8/I Page 316 to 325.

No. 2

Three-Power Pact between Germany, Italy and Japan
on 27 Sept. 1940

Article 1

Japan recognizes and respects the leadership of Germany and Italy in the establishment of a new order in Europe.

Article 2

Germany and Italy recognize and respect the leadership of Japan in the establishment of a new order in Greater East Asia.

Article 3

Germany, Italy and Japan agree to cooperate in their efforts on the aforesaid basis. They further undertake to assist one another with all political, economic and military means, if one of the three Contracting Parties is attacked by a Power at present not involved in the European war or in the Chinese-Japanese conflict.

Article 5

Germany, Italy and Japan affirm that the aforesaid terms do not in any way affect the political status which exists at present between each of the tree Contracting Parties and Soviet Russia.

Signatures attached
Certified true Copy
s/ Dr. Martin HORN
t/ Dr. Martin HORN

Attorney at Law.

H0791-0015

H0791 – 0016

Ri. Exhibit No. 282

C o p y

from: " Dokumente der deutschen Politik"

Volume 7 / I Pages No. 324 and 325. 624

No. 8

Note of 17 September 1939 by the Soviet Government to the Accredited Foreign Missions at Moscow

"Mr. Ambassador!

The Polish-German war has proven the internal untenability of the Polish state. In the course of the ten days of operations, Poland has lost all her industrial territories and cultural centers. Warsaw, the capital of Poland no longer exists as such. The Polish government has fallen and shows no signs of life at all. That means that the Polish state and its government have actually ceased to exist. The pacts, which existed between the Soviet Union and Poland, (Non-Aggression Pact of 25 July 1932; extended for 10 years on 5 May 1934) thereby became invalid. Having to rely on herself and without leadership, Poland changed into a convenient field for any incidents and surprises, which may create a threat to the Soviet Union. The Soviet government which has been neutral until now, in the face of these facts can consequently no longer remain neutral.

The Soviet government can also not remain indifferent when the Ukrainian and White Russians, related to them by blood, who are living on Polish territory and are left to the arbitrariness of fate, remain unprotected.

In the face of these facts, the Soviet Government has instructed the High Command of the Red Army to order the troops to cross the border and to take the life and property of the Western Ukrainian and Western White Russian population under their protection.

At the same time the Soviet Government intends to take all measures in order to remove the Polish people from the miserable war into which it was thrown by its unreasonable leaders and to give it the opportunity to resume a peaceful life.

Be assured, ambassador etc etc "

625

Certified True Copy:

s/ Dr. Martin Horn

t/ Dr. Martin Horn
Attorney-at-Law.

H0791 - 0017

Ri. Exhibit No. 283

COPY

from the Voelkischen Beobachter, 52nd Year, No. 262

of 19 September 1939.

626

Joint Declaration of the Reich Cabinet (Reichsregierung).

and the Government of the USSR.

Berlin, 18 September

In order to prevent any unfounded rumors about the tasks of the German and Soviet troops who are active in Poland, the German Reich Cabinet (Reichsregierung) and the government of the USSR declare that the actions of these troops do not pursue any aims which are contrary to the interests of Germany or the Soviet Union or contradict the spirit and the letter of the non-aggression pact, concluded between Germany and the Soviet Union; on the contrary, the mission of these troops consists in the establishment of peace and order in Poland, which has been destroyed by the deterioration of the Polish state, and to help the population of Poland to regulate anew the conditions of their national existence.

Certified True Copy

s/ Dr. Martin HORN

t/ Dr. Martin HORN

Attorney at Law.

H0791-0018

Ri. Exhibit 284

COPY

H0791-0019

from "Dokumente der Deutschen Politik"

Volume 7/ I Pages 328 - 331

627

No. 6

German - Soviet Russian Border and Friendship Pact of 28 September 1939.

The German Reich Cabinet (Reichsregierung) and the government of the USSR consider it exclusively their mission, after the dissolution of the present Polish state, to reestablish peace and order in these territories and to safeguard for the people, living there, a peaceful existence, according to their national character. For this purpose they have agreed upon the following:

Article I

The German Reich Cabinet (Reichsregierung) and the government of the USSR determine as border of the interests of the two countries in the territory of the late Polish state the line which is marked on the inclosed map, and which will be described in more detail in a supplementary document.

Article II

Both parties recognize the borders established in Article I for the interests of the two countries as final and will reject any intervention of third powers in this regulation.

Article III

The necessary national reorganization is accepted in the territories West of the line described in Article I, by the German Reich Cabinet (Reichsregierung), in the territories East of the line by the government of the USSR.

Article IV

The German Reich Cabinet (Reichsregierung) and the government of the USSR consider the above regulation as a secure foundation for a progressive development of the friendly relations between their peoples.

Signatures follow.

A Certified True Copy
s/ Dr. Martin HORN
t/ Dr. Martin HORN,
Attorney at Law

H0791-0020

Ri-Exhibit Nr.285

628

Copy

from:"Dokumente der deutschen Politik ", Vol.9 I, p.222

28. Documentary Report of the German Foreign Office concerning the agitation conducted in Europe against the German Reich by the Soviet Union, of 24 June 1941.

The German Foreign Office is in possession of extensive proof that large-scale inflammatory and revolutionary propaganda of a strongly anti-German nature is being conducted in third countries by Moscow. The old idea of world revolution is being unalterably pursued. But Germany, even after the conclusion of the German-Soviet treaty of friendship, is being placed on the same level as England and France, and even more than this is considered a capitalistic state which must be destroyed. In this connection the treaties with Germany serve merely as a tactical instrument to exploit favorable political conditions.

These tendencies are universally manifested in the propaganda conducted by Soviet Russia in all countries. They are defined with special clarity in the "Directives for the Internal Organizational and Ideological Campaign of the Communist Party of Slovakia", issued in October 1939. These directives are tied up with a saying by Lenin that pacts may be concluded even with individual capitalistic countries, if they serve the interests of the Soviet Union and create the possibility of neutralizing the enemy. The directives further state that tactical cooperation with Germany is wholly in keeping with this saying of LENIN. The aim of Soviet policy is keynoted by the following words: The Soviet Union and her Red Army, can hold itself in readness, without suffering any losses, to attack the weakened enemy at a suitable moment and a suitable place."

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627

The same reasoning is repeated in leaflets which have been distributed in the most widely different countries of Europe. Thus a leaflet printed in Switzerland describes current Soviet policy with another saying of LENIN: "As soon as we have attained sufficient strength to prostrate Capitalism as a whole, we shall immediately attack it."

The newspapers and magazines published in Moscow also repeat the watchword of world Revolution again and again, for the benefit of the Communists of all countries. An editorial of the magazine "Internationnij Majak" is, for example, significant (Nr.1, 1941). Under the headline "LENIN'S Idea will be victorious all over the world" it says: "Our country strides forward towards Communism bravely and determinedly under the leadership of the great continuer of LENIN'S work, Comrade STALIN. The international proletariat, the oppressed and impoverished masses of the entire world repeat the prophetic words of LENIN with firm hope: "Even if the bourgeoisie continues to rage for the time being, even if they still murder thousands of workers, victory is ours, the victory of the Communist World Revolution is assured." And furthermore: "Under this fighting revolutionary flag, the flag of the Communist International, the proletarians and workers of the entire world are uniting for the last and decisive blow against Capitalism, for the victory of the Socialist revolution, for Communism." (Nr.4, 1941).

Along the same lines the leading personalities of the Soviet Union emphasize, over and over, the international mission of the Soviet Union. MOLOTOV, for example, stated in an address delivered in December 1939: "For the international Communist movement STALIN is not only the leader of Bolshevism and the leader of the USSR, but also the natural leader of World Communism". And in an article published in March 1940: "We shall remain true to the end to the testament that Communism must ever remain international". And STALIN stated in a speech in January 1940: "We were victorious in the fight for the October revolution under the

H0791-0022

banners of LENIN. We will be victorious in the proletarian revolution of the entire world under the same banner."

Together with this incitement to world revolution, war and armament propaganda is proceeding in the Soviet Union itself; it is destined for domestic consumption and becomes steadily more aggressive. The nation is called upon for military readiness and enthusiasm in innumerable speeches and proclamations. In this connection it will suffice to bring to mind the manifesto of Marshal BUDJENNY on New Year's, 1940/41, in which he asked the young generation always to bear in mind that "at a time when almost the whole globe is in the grasp of war, STALIN'S order must be strictly complied with that all the country must be held in a state of permanent mobilized readiness for combat. Each day, each hour the science of war must be studies, and we must prepare to carry out the order to fight. One must always bear in mind that only the warrior who has mastered the science of war in all its aspects can inflict the death-blow on the enemy." At the end of May 1941 Regional Commissar BATANOW writes in "Pravda" that it is necessary that "the Soviet Union prepare for war from day to day". The entire Soviet press repeats the same slogan again and again: "Our Red Army is an army of the world revolution and of the world proletariat".

This general train of ideas, propagated all over Europe, of continuous work for the world revolution combined with internal Soviet military preparations, is increasingly aimed at Germany because of the impression created by the military success of the Axis powers, and it is supplemented in the various countries by tangible agitation of ever-increasing intensity against the Reich. All the difficulties experienced by the different European nations in the field of domestic or foreign policy must supply arguments for this inflammatory campaign. In Rumania Communist agitation was not diminished even during the first months after the conclusion of the German-Russian treaty of friendship. On 15 February 1940

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631

official Rumanian sources stated to the German Minister that the Rumanian Communists were strongly anti-Socialist and anti-German in their utterances and circulars; they did not permit themselves to be influenced in any way by the official policy of Moscow and Berlin. In accordance with this statement, Communist propaganda in Rumania emphasizes that Germany alone is responsible for the difficulties of domestic politics and for the Cr[illegible]s. Nationalist passions inflamed by the solution of the Transsylvanian questions were exploited to agitate against the Vienna Award, and thereby against the government of the Reich. After Rumania joined the Three Power Pact the attempt is being made - although in vain - to incite the population against the German army.

H0791-0024

All this is carried out with printed matter and leaflets, whose form and style of printing show that they were composed in a foreign country and according to information from the local Rumanian authorities, had been brought to Bucharest by a courier of the Soviet Embassy. 632

Since the late summer of 1940, a change in communistic propaganda is also noticeable in Yugoslavia, in an anti-German direction. In a circular letter of 5 August 1940, from the authorities of DRAU-BANAT at LAIBACH to the subordinate authorities, it says that according to the records on hand, in contrast to formerly, the Communist party is aiming at "bringing about in the future hostile demonstrations against Germany and Italy". This assertion by the Serbian authorities is particularely confirmed by leaflets prepared in SLOVENIA. In a leaflet, distributed on 23 August 1940, on the occasion of the anniversary of the German - Russian pact, the Yugoslav Government was attacked, because it was following a policy of rapprochement toward Rome and Berlin and wanted to hitch Yugoslavia "to the imperialistic wagon of Germany and Italy". This propaganda demands that as a matter of foreign policy Yugoslavia should lean on Russia. In a communistic leaflet, distributed at AGRAM, in November, MATSCHEK is similarly attacked because "he wanted to sell the country to the fascist imperialists in Rome and Berlin". In a leaflet, distributed in Slovenia on 7 Nov. 1940 on the anniversary of the Russian Revolution, protests are made against the pact between the CVETKOVIC regime and the imperialistic Governments of Berlin and Rome." Mass demonstrations which were staged on the part of the Soviets, served the same purpose. When occasionally after such anouncements arrests were made by the Yugoslav policy, it was found that among those arrested were employeds of the Soviet Embassy at BELGRADE.

Occasionally, Russian intentions to conquer the Balkans and Germany are openly proclained in communistic circles. For example the German Embassy in BELGRADE reports on 13 September 1940, that at a meeting of communistic party functionaries a few weeks age at AGRAM, a participant had announced that, according to informations received from Russia, the regions of SLOVAKIA, HUNGARY, YUGOSLAVIA, BULGARIA, RUMANIA, as well as the Polish territory at present occupied by the German troops, should be designated as a Russian protectorate.

H0791-0025

The rearrangement could, however, only be put into effect after the expected military weakening of Germany.

633

That such watchwords concerning Soviet Russia's coming intentions against Germany were actually issued on the part of Russia to the Serbian communists and friends of the Soviets is shown by a document which was found in the Soviet Embassy there after the occupation of Belgrade, in which was

summarized the manner in which the attitude of the Soviet Union after Rumania's annexation to the Axis powers was represented by the Russian side to the Serbian Russophile groups. It states in this document, which was composed in the Russian language and, judging from its contents, dates back to the fall of 1940 ;

" The USSR will react at the proper moment. The Axis powers have scattered their fighting forces still farther, and therefore the USSR will strike suddenly at Germany. At that time, the USSR will cross the Carpathians which will be the signal for a revolution in Hungary, and our troops will march through Hungary to Yugoslavia and advance to the Adriatic, they will separate the Balkans and the Near East from Germany. When will this happen? At the moment which the Soviets consider suitable for the success of this undertaking ! At the same time, revolution will break out in France. In Yugoslavia, the masses will become more and more radical, in proportion as their present economic situation becomes worse. If the winter brings as much cold as hunger, then Yugoslavia will be a powder keg by spring and one will only have to hold a match to it."

In BULGARIA, the German-Soviet friendship pact is described by Communist propaganda as the complete capitulation of Germany before Russia's strength, and the continuation of the struggle against Fascism and German-Italian aggression is provoked with monstrous insults to Germany. A general increase of Bolshevist propaganda in the countries of Southeastern Europe was establis' by Bulgarian official agencies in the summer 1940. In Bulgaria also, Bolshevist propaganda attempted to seize nationalistic slogans for their own. Thus in the question of the DOBRUDJA the moderate and deliberately responsible policy of the Bulgarian government was branded as weak, and the prospect

H0791 – 0026

offered of support by the Soviet Union for a more far-reaching line of action.

In HUNGARY, Bolshevist propaganda could hardly find any supporters, since here the memory of BELA KUN'S reign of terror is still alive. Therefore, the Soviet Union pursues its underground propaganda, even more freely with the Ruthenian minority in the territory returned to Hungary in March 1939, which it ties up with aims of annexation, thus for instance, the Amsterdam newspaper " Algemen Handelsblad" of 30 December 1939 reports that one sees Soviet stars and hammer-and sickle insignia everywhere on the walls in those territories. Handbills which very probably have been smuggled in from Russia, are constantly distributed in large quantities. The handbills say that Papa STALIN, the father of all Russians and racially related groups, and brother VOROSHILOV want to liberate the poor, suppressed Ruthenian people from their Hungarian tyrants. A report of the Greek envoy in Ankara of 3 February 1941, found in Athens, confirms that the Soviet Union actually contemplated aggressive designs against Hungary. According to this, the Soviet envoy has declared to his Greek colleague "that Hungary had nothing yet to fear from Russia", whereby he "by no means excluded the contrary for the future".

H0791 - 0027

In Slovakia propaganda was carried out entirely in the spirit of the already mentioned "directives" which contained very detailed instructions for the work of the Communist party. The fight against the existing government was to be pursued by infiltration into the HLINKA guard and the national trade unions. Actually, an extremely active agitation was carried out by pamphlets, wall inscriptions, handbills and Communist symbols, whereby sharp anti-German tendencies went hand in hand with efforts which openly propagated the affiliation of the country with the Soviet Union. The leadership of propaganda by the Soviet Embassy in Bratislava has made here a very obvious appearance; as it is proven by HAVAS in the beginning of March 1940, the agitation material was printed in the building of this Embassy. The Soviet Russian activities were especially intensive in Eastern Slovakia where the complicated national relationships offered the excuse for nationalist and pan-Slavic slogans.

Although the Communist party in Sweden is numerically not very large, it gains, however a special importance in the framework of the international activity of the Comintern. Since Sweden is the only country in Europe which did not prohibit communism, a part of the Communist activity, previously exercised in the German Ostmark, former Czechoslovakia, Switzerland and France, was transferred to Sweden. Thus, for instance, the official organ of the Comintern "Die Rundschau", previously published in Basel, is now printed in Stockholm. The daily "Ny Dag" is the main organ of the Swedish Communists, which is of special importance for the Soviet Union, since it probably is the only Communist daily which is still published in a neutral European country regularly and legally. The attitude of this paper, subsidized by Soviet Russia, is increasingly Germanophobe; in addition, care is taken that the anti-German publications of "Ny Dag" are distributed throughout the entire world.

H0791-0028

Thus, for instance, the paper published at the end of April 1941, a supposed manifesto of the German Communist youth, in which the German measures against Yugoslavia are condemned most severely. How the international distribution of this anti-German article is taken care of, is described by the following report of the correspondent of the "New York Times" in Stockholm of 29 April of this year: "Today's edition of the Communist Swedish paper was sent to the English and American newspaper correspondents in a closed envelope. The mentioned manifesto was marked off in blue as if the Swedish section of the Communist International is especially interested in having this manifesto published abroad. This unusual document with the vehement attack against Hitler and his policy contains a clear call for insurrection and defeatism. Moscow's disapproval threatens. The document in reality comes - that is the general contention here- from the Comintern in Moscow. Observers in Moscow consider the manifesto as a new and an impressive sign for the rapid deterioration of the relations between Soviet Russian and Germany."

In FINLAND, Bolshevist propaganda came to a standstill during the Finnish-Russian war. After the conclusion of the peace, the Soviet embassy in Helsinki immediately started with the reconstruction of the Communist party which was organized at first in the form of small cells. For the actual propaganda, the "Society for Peace and Friedship with the Soviet Union" was created among the members of which there were numerous criminal elements - according to a decision of the Finnish courts-. For the propaganda, the radio station Petrozkoi was created by the Russian national radio in the vicinity of the Finnish border which attempted in numerous broadcasts of agitation to disturb the inner political life of Finland and to keep the Finnish government under a constant

H0791 - 0029

pressure. Here as well, the goal is pursued to darken the friendly relations between Finland and the German Reich.

In FRANCE the efforts of French politicians who after the defeat of the 3rd Republic attempted to win the French population for a policy of collaboration with Germany and European solidarity, was disturbed systematically by Moscow. The members of the Petain government were described as corruptible traitors and mercenaries of small highly capitalistic groups. The economic and social difficulties in France after the defeat were blamed exclusively on the occupation of the country by Germany. Almost all pamphlets and illegal papers end with the proclamation for the Bolshevist revolution and for cooperation with Soviet Russia, which will lead to the relief of all needs of the present. In BELGIUM and HOLLAND as well the anti-German Communist agitation is also very active in the same sense.

The Soviet propaganda started in the GENERAL GOVERNMENT, immediately after the limitation of the German and Russian areas of interests. It turns here mainly with the pan-Slavic idea to the Polish nationalism, and attemps to introduce itself to these circles as the future liberator from German rule. On the other hand, the Russians do not refuse to use Jews for passport forgeries and the transmittal of information. Lately, the attempt has also been made, although without success, to influence the German troops with inciting propaganda for degeneration.

Even in GREECE, according to reports of the commissioners of the Reich there, the Bolshevists have attempted in the few weeks which have passed since the German entry to incite again the Greek people, which was left in the lurch by England, against Germany and Italy. As everywhere in the occupied territories, here as well, the revolution is prepared for the event of a Russo-German war and the affiliation with the Soviet Union is publicized

H0791-0030

as the supreme means of healing all difficulties. 658

Thus the Russian propaganda has attempted to utilize in all countries of Europe the difficulties and changes which war brought with itself for its world revolutionary activities. Everywhere, this revolutionary agitation has been combined with an instigation, increasing from month to month, against the Reich and its attempts to create a new stable order in Europe.

II

The other means of political agitation which the Soviet Union used in the countries mentioned, are in complete agreement with the above described underground propaganda. Thus Moscow has tried again and again to disturb the mediating role in the settlement of the territorial differences between Rumania, Hungary, and Bulgaria and to prevent the entry of the Balkan states into the Three Power Pact. The German-Italian guarantee for the new Rumanian borders was falsified by the Communist agitation as an anti-Russian measure of attack.

Moscow has worked with special emphasis against the entry of BULGARIA into the Three Power Pact. A special delegate of the Soviet Union was sent to King Boris at the end of November 1940 in order to sabotage the rapprochement of Bulgaria to the Axis powers. And at the same time to draw Bulgaria into the Soviet sphere of influence by the offer of a guarantee pact. The Russians tried to support this mission by the mobilization of the Bulgarian Communists which were to bring into the open forged mass petitions to the government. When several months later, Bulgaria gave their consent to the entry of German troops, the Soviet government, although it was informed in the minutest details by the Reich Cabinet (Reichsregierung) about the reasons and aims of the German measures, made itself exactly a tool of British propaganda by stating in a deliberately hostile public announcement that the Bulgarian attitude would lead to the entanglement of this country in the war - an assertion which has been disproved sufficiently since then by facts.

H0791-0031

In RUMANIA, the Russians attempts pursued since autumn 1940 the aim to increase the inner political difficulties of the new regime in every manner and to prepare the civil war by the instigation of unrest. Already in November 1940, Communists and paid agents were smuggled into the Legionnaire Movement, who attempted to utilize the inner Rumanian differences for the shady purposes of Moscow. The climax of the Communist action, which had announced itself already in November 1940 in local putsch plans, especially in the oil areas, was the uprising attempt of the extremist Legionnaires on 23 and 24 January 1941 which, as has been established without doubt, was called to life mostly by Bolshevist agents and local Communist leaders. After the failure of the putsch, several leaders of the uprising fled to the Soviet Embassy in order to escape arrest. The German envoy in Bucharest reported the following on 11 February 1941 in a summary about the background of the putsch attempt: "The overthrow is planned by Russian elements; who thus wanted to construct connections to Bulgaria via Rumania, as well as by agents of the Secret Service. Both have recognized the situation immediately and put it to their use. Whoever knows their methods is completely clear in his mind that they had their hand in it. Plan: Create confusion at any price in order to bring unrest to Rumania as economic and concentration area for Germany."

"The Russian intrigues in the attitude of Moscow toward YUGOSLAVIA show themselves with equal clarity. Remarks of the Russian Foreign Commissar MOLOTOV which the latter made in May 1940 to the Yugoslavian delegate GEORGIEVITSCH and which prove conclusively that MOLOTOV attempted from the beginning in the talks with Yugoslavia to show himself as standing against Germany while he spoke about France and England in remarks "which showed no ill will", have become known to the Reich Cabinet (Reichsregierung) from French documents found. During that, as is reported by Georgievitsch, Molotov has openly insinuated the possibility that Russia

H0791-0032

would resist any advance by Italy and German in the Danube area. In addition, the Soviet government has incited Yugoslavia on this occasion to increased rearmanent and informed them that it is ready to support this rearmament by supplying arms on credit.

Georgevitsch has gained the impression in Moscow that one sees Germany there as the enemy of tomorrow. "Already now, Germany is the mighty enemy against whom one prepares in Moscow." The Yugoslavian delegate also believes he can say that one attempts in Russia "to slow down and not to facilitate the deliveries promised to Germany by any means." The Russian attitude is appraised similarly by military authorities in Belgrade. In a note of 24 June 1940 found in the files of the Yugoslavian General Staff, it is said that "the foreign policy of the USSR is completely independent from Germany, and that therefore even for Germany, surprises are not impossible."

H0791 - 0033

C41

The basic attitude of Russia is expressed especially clearly in the question of Russian deliveries of arsm to Serbia about which the files of the Serbian Ministry for War which were uncovered in Belgrade, testify:

In accordance with the suggestion the Soviet Union, the Serbian Ambassador in Moscow hands a list of war material requested by Serbia, to the Assistant Foreign Commissar VYCHINSKY on 14 November 1940. Already one week later, on 21 November, the Serbian Military Attaché was given the following reply by the Chief of the Russian General Staff: "We are giving all requested items, and immediately at that". The Russian conciliatory attitude went even further: Even more material could be delivered; furthermore Yugoslavia could fix the prices and the rate of exchange herself. The Yugoslav Military Attaché was able to reporter that on the part of Russia "the readiness for an extensive war supply existed". The one condition the Russians demanded, was absolute discretion; it was especially to be prevented that Germany, Bulgaria, or Rumania obtained knowledge of the deliveries. On the part of the Yugoslav Military Attaché in Moscow, the wish has been repeatedly expressed, that these negotiations should be channeled exclusively through military authorities since indescretions might be expected otherwise. The fears of the military authorities pointed above all to the fact, that the Axis powers might obtain knowledge of the planned purchases. From this, it can be seen, that the Yugoslav military circles understood the armament suggested by Russia to be a measure directed against the Axis. The insistance of the Russians on a speedy conclusion of the negotiations further found its expression in the fact, that already on the following day - 22 November - the Russian General Staff requested, that it be given detailed statistics about the type of the requested weapons, by the next day. In this respect, the Russians emphasized that it would be in the interest of the Yugoslavs to submit an immediate reply. "Any delay is very dangerous". In accordance with this the Yugoslavs submitted the requested detailed statistics on 23 November. However, in the following weeks the negotiations were delayed by the Russians. At first technical reasons were given, but later on also political arguments were publicly expressed. Apparently the weapons deal is to be used as a means of pressure against the approachment of the ZWETKOVITSCH government to the powers, which was beginning at that

H0791-0034

time. After several weeks had passed with attempte to remove the technical difficulties advanced by Russia, the Yugoslav Military Attaché in Moscow literally reports the following on 4 February 1940: "I have been informed by the Soviet Russian Ministry of War on 4 February that negotiation about the delivery of the war material had been delayed as the result of the conclusion of our treaty with Hungary and the Trade Pact with Germany. Those treaties are interpreted as a enstrangement form Russia. This, just like the emphasis that the price did not make any difference shows, that they are trying to exploit our request as a political game." Apparently a conclusion of these negotiations has not been reached under the ZWETKOVITSCH government.

It is well known that the Belgrade uprising and the SIMOVITSCH government were loudly welcomed by the Russian radio. There is no doubt that the rebels had already been strengthened in their plans before the revolution by hopes of Russian aid. The expectations of the SIMOVITSCH group appeared to be fulfilling themselves, when the Russo-Yugoslav Friendship and Non-Aggression Pact were signed in Moscow on 5 April 1941. In view of the total situation of circumstances, this treaty can only be considered as a direct provocation of Germany and as an encouragement of the anti-German attitude of the SIMOVITSCH government and, at the time, it found its echo accordingly in the whole world press. Everywhere the incompatibility of this treaty with the German-Russian agreement is emphasized. It is considered as the decisive turning point in German-Soviet relations; even the possibility of an entry into the war of the Soviet Union against Germany is discussed.

The Under Secretary of State of the United States, SUMNER WELLES, makes the following comments on the Russian measure after having had several interviews with the Soviet Ambassador in Washington: "The Yugoslav-Russian treaty of Friendship can be of the utmost importance under certain circumstances. The treaty will encounter interest from many sides. There are reasons to believe that it constitutes more than a mere treaty of Friendship and Non-aggression." That the conclusion of the treaty has also been understood by the government SIMOVITCH as an invitation to fight against the Reich is clearly evident. From a documentary statement of Ambassador NINTSCHITSCH, the brother

H0791 — 0035

of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the "Coup d' etat" government... Another indication for the strong ties between SIMOVITSCH and Soviet - Russia is the fact that after the start of the hostilities a great number of Yugoslav, military planes flew to Russia in order to escape destruction. The Soviet Government offered, furthermore to use Yugoslaw officers in the service of the Soviets, according to reliable news reports.

Documentary proof exists furthermore, that Soviet Russia transmitted information about the positions and moremente of German and Italian troops to the Yugoslav and Greek General Staff.

It finally became known form unimpeachable sources that Soviet Russia, on 10 April, proposed to the Yugoslav Ambassador the delivery of war- material by way of the BLACK SEA. The war material was first to be taken to the PIRAIUS. This information proves that the Soviet Government wanted to support the Jugoslavs in their fight against the Reich by the delivery of weapons, at least, thereby stabbing the Reich, engaged in the struggle for its existence, in the back.

This entire Policy is obviously based on a political and military cooperation of the Soviet Union with England and lately also with America. I further sign of this cooperation is, for instance the decree, issued 18 March by the Foreign Trade Commissar MIKAIAN, according to which the transitof war material through the territory of the Soviet Union is forbidden. It is clearly obvious, that this regulation, which is primarily directed against Germany's supplay from Eastern Asia, unilaterally favors t enemies of Germany. This is being quite openly commented and welcomed in this sense by the English and American Press.

At about the some time, the diplomatic support which Russia gives to the British Government in the Balkans, comes out in the open. The journey of the British Foreign Secretory EDEN to ISTAMBUL, had the aim, as is well known, to create a Balkan front with the inclusion of TURKEY and, if possible, also to make the Soviet Union enter this circle, which was to be initiated by a journey of EDEN to MOSCOW. Even is this

H0791 - 0036

journey did not materialize, because the Soviet Union did not consider that the right time had come as get, to side fornally with the enemy, MOSCOW nevertheless has determined to proceed in close contact with England, which was achieved through the journey of the English Ambassador CRIPPS to ANKARA by a Russian military plane and through the intervention of the Soviet Ambassador there. The result of this discussion was the declaration, published 25 March 1941 in which the Soviet Union, basing herself on the existing non-aggression past, assured Turkey of the fullest neutrality, in the case of possible conflicts. The aim of the Soviet-Union in this, was characterized by the following words of the correspondent of the Associated Press in ANKARA:" With the elimination of a possible Russian counteraction in the case of the entry into the War by TURKEY on the side of England, MOSCOW works for the first time openly and impressively against German diplomacy." That the British plans for the extension of the war failed, because of the realistic attitude of Turkey, does not change the fact that Russia furthered the British intentions. The same policy war pursued by Moscow with greater surcess, towards Yugolavia, when it encouraged the insurrectionists of BELGRADE to undertake the "Coup d' Etat", in full accord with England, and fortified their will to fight by the conclusion of the Treaty of Friendship. Since then, the relations between the Soviet Union and England have become closer and closer in the political as well as the military field, as can be seen from the recently received information about the journey of Ambassador CRIPPS to LONDON.

Finally, there is also documentary proof that discussions between MOSCOW and WASHINGTON are underway with the aim of a closer political connection between these two states. A Confidential circular, which was addressed by the Soviet Ambassador in BUCHAREST on 8 June to several diplomats who were politically close to him, designates such a Treaty triumphantly as the greatest military and economic power of the world.

Certified true copy

signed: Dr. Martin Horn

Dr. Martin Horn

Attorney at Law.

H0791 - 0037

Ri.Exhibit Nc. 285 a (45

Transcript frcm "merica and Germany" 1936 - 1945 President Rccsevelt

Excerpt frcm speeches and dccuments

11 September 1941

The Freedcm cf the Seas.

A German submarine bcat attacked the American destrcyer "Greer". Mcre attacks cn American ships fcllcwed. In a brcadcast cn 11 September 1941 President Rccsevelt declared that America is determined tc defend the freedcm cf the seas.

.....

When cne sees a rising rattle snake cne dces nct wait until is strikes but cne destrcys it befcrehand.

.....

Let us nct get invclved in hairsplitting. Let us nct ask curselves whether the Natiens cf America shculd undertake their cwn defense after the fifth cr tenth cr twentieth attack.

The mcment fcr an active defense has nc:w arrived.

Let us nct say: "We are going tc defend curselves cnly when the tcrpedc has struck its target cr when crew and passengers are drcwning."

The mcment is ncw here tc fcrestall any attacks.

Ccpy certified by:

Dr. Martin Hcrn

Attcrney-at-Law.

H0791 - 0038

Exhibit Ri. No. 286.

Stalin's speech on 19 August 1939, Dokumente der deutschen Politik, Volume VIII I page 491

C o p y

from the "Voelkischer Beobachter" of 13 July 1941.

No. 3

" If the Soviets should conclude a treaty of alliance with France and Great Britain, Germany will see herself forced to retreat from Poland and to seek a modus vivendi with the Western powers. The war could be avoided in this manner and the later developement of this state of affairs would be of a dangerous nature for us. On the other hand, if we accept Germany's suggestion, there will be war with Poland for sure, and the intervention of England and France will become unavoidable. Western Europe will meet thorough destruction. We shall then have great chances to stay out of the conflict and we can wait for our time with advantage..... That is wwhat our interest demands..... The dictatorship of the Communist Party is only possible by the means of a big war.... Our choice is therfore clear. We shall have to accept the German suggestion in order to send back the English-French missions with a polite refusal." To the question of a German victory or of a German defeat, Stalin stated: "A German defeat would unavoidably result in the Sovietization of Germany and in the creation of a Communist government which would represent a serious danger, if this event would happen after a war of short duration; for England and France still would have suffficient power to occupy Berlin and to destroy a Soviet Germany..... ..... It is therefore in our interest that Germany can fight the war as long as possible so that England and France exhaust themselves. Our position results from that: Remaining neutral we shall help Germany in the economic field, but it is a matter of course that our help shall not surpass a certain limit, in order not to weaken our own army. But at the same time we have to carry on an active Communist propaganda. For this purpose it is necessary that the war lasts as long as possible and in this respect we have to utilize all means which are at our disposal. But if Germany should win, she would

H0791 – 0039

be much too busy somewhere else, in order to turn against us. If we are sufficiently clever to utilize the events, we shall be able to come to the aid of France which will be Communist by that time and we shall make her our ally. The same goes for all peoples who have fallen under German guardianship.

Stalin stated in conclusion:

"1. It is in our interest that war breaks out between Germany and the English-French bloc.

2. It is important for us that this war lasts as long as possible.

3. We must intensify the Communist work in the belligerent countries, in order to be well prepared for the moment, when the war comes to an end."

.....

A certified True Copy

s/ Dr. Martin HORN

t/ Dr. Martin HORN

Attorney at Law

H0791 - 0040

Ri. Exhibit No. 287.

C o p y.

Secret instruction of the Comintern for the section chiefs, their deputies and the general secretaries of the Communist Part of France and Belgium of 25 November 1939.

from: Voelkischer Beobachter of 13 July 1941

" The installation of the Soviet regime in all capitalistic countries by world revolution remains the only general aim of the foreign policy of Soviet Russia. The European war alone affords the favorable circumstances and conditions for the release of the international revolution ..... We have reached our goal, namely the outbreak of general warfare without bearing the responsibility for it in the eyes of the world and without participating in it. We sshall assist the Germans during the European war so that they can resist for a long time, but not so far as to permit the triumph of German arms. In this manner, we shall retain the decision in our hands."

Certified True Copy

s/ Dr. Martin HORN

t/ Dr. Martin HORN

Attorney at Law

H0791-0041

Ri.Exhibit No. 288

(4)

Copy

From: "Dokumente der deutschen Politik"

Volume 8/I Pages 402 to 403.

No. 4

Captured Document from the Soviet Embassy in Belgrade after its occupation (13. April 1941).

"The USSR will only react at the given moment. The Axis powers have scattered their fighting forces further and therefore the USSR will suddenly strike against Germany."

. . . . . .

Certified True Copy:

s/ Dr. Martin HOHN

t/ Dr. Martin HOHN

Attorney-at-Law.

H0791 – 0042

Ri. Exhibit No. 289

C o p y

from "Dokumente der Deutschen Politik"

Volume 8/I Page No. 406

No. 5

Report of the Yugoslav Military Attache in Moscow

of 17 December 1940.

"According to the statements in Soviet circles, the rearmament of the air force, the armored force and the artillery on the basis of experiences of the present war is in full swing, and will be concluded in its main points by August 1941. This is probably the most extreme (time) limit until which one does not need to expect any perceptible changes in the Soviet foreign policy."

.....

Certified True Copy

s/ Dr. Martin HORN

t/ Dr. Martin HORN

Atterney at Law

H0791 - 0043

Ri. Exhibit No. 291

652

Copy

from : "Dokumente der deutschen Politik" Volume 4 (Pp 166/167)

28. Treaty between the German Reich Goverhment and the Imperial Japanese Government on joint defense against the Communist Internationale dated 25 November 1936.

The Government of the German Reich

and

the Imperial Japanese Government

In the realization that the aim of the Communist Internationale, called Comintern, is the disintegration and oppression of the existing states by all available means,

In the conviction that toleration of Communist Internationale interference in the internal conditions of the nations not only endangers their inner peace and social welfare, but also threatens world peace as such,

In the desire to collaborate in defense against Communist disintegration, have agreed on the following:

Article I.

The High States concluding this treaty agree to keep each other mutually informed of the activity of the Communist Internationale, to advise each other on the necessary defense measures, and to carry these out in close collaboration.

Article II.

The High States concluding this treaty will jointly invite third states whose internal peace is threatened by the disintegrating work of the Communist Internationale to take defensive measures in the spirit of this agreement or to participate in this agreement.

P. 2

Article III.

For this agreement the German as well as the Japanese texts are valid as original text. It goes into effect on the date of signing and is effective for a period of five years. The High States concluding this treaty will consult in due time before the end of this period concerning the further form which their collaboration will take.

H0791-0044

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P. 2
(cont.)

In witness whereof the undersigned, well and properly empowered by their respective governments, have signed this agreement and affixed their seals thereto.

The correctness of the copy is certified by:

Dr. Martin Horn
Attorney-at-law

I, Wanda S. Tieszen X 046 265, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation.

21 March 1946

Wanda S. Tieszen
X 046 265

H0791 – 0045

Ri. Exhibit No. 292

654

C o p y

from Dokumente der deutschen Politik Volume IV Page 168

No. 29 Statement of the Reich government on the German-Japanese treaty against the Comintern, read on the radio by Reich Minister Dr. Goebbels on 25 November 1936.

.....

This agreement expresses quite clearly that it is to be a defensive procedure. The two High Powers concluding the treaty did not challenge the Communist Internationale, but the Communist Internationale, through an unbroken series of provocations, revolutionary attempts at uprisings, anarchistic subversive movements, and conscienceless disintegrating tendencies which destroy a people, tried to disturb the world to the utmost and to plunge it into the most serious confusion, which can as yet scarcely be surveyed.

If the Government of the German Reich and the Imperial Japanese Government defend themselves against these attempts with the means which seem suitable to them, this is not only their good right, but their state-political and moral duty. For the revolutionary tendencies of the Communist Internationale most seriously threaten the whole cultural world and play their outrageous game with the holiest possessions of the peoples. The agreement concluded today therefore emphasizes expressly that it is to preserve internal peace, social well-being, but also world peace.

If in Article II the High States concluding the treaty jointly invite third states whose internal peace is threatened by the disintegrating work of the Communist Internationale to take defensive measures or to participate in this agreement, this ...(tr. note - something apparently omitted) that this agreement is directed against no one, but has only the one significance and purpose, to put a clear and unmistakable stop to the revolutionary attempts of the Moscow Internationale.

.....

P. 2

Since the seizure of power by the Fuehrer, the National Socialist German Reich has taken over to the greatest possible extent this battle of the National Socialist Movement. Both, Movement and Reich, clearly realized the acute danger into which the cultural peoples were to be brought by the Communist Internationale and had enough courage and determination to remove them ruthlessly and radically from Germany. The Reich and the people are today proof against Bolshevism. The Moscow Red Internationale for its part has since the seizure of power by the Fuehrer left no means untried to recapture by other means the position which it lost in Germany through the victory of National Socialism. ....

Germany opposed these destructive intentions of the Reds with an insurmountable wall. The deepest practical effect of our consistent battle against Bolshevism, however, is the agreement concluded today between Germany and Japan. Two cultural states are thus openly resisting the devilish attempts of the Communist Internationale. They are showing

P. 2
(cont.)

the world how this danger must be met with clarity and firmness. This agreement is intended to make a valuable contribution to the peace of the world, which is most seriously threatendd by the conscienceless Communist-international intrigues. It clearly expresses that the High States concluding the treaty do not wish to provoke, but equally will not allow themselves to be provoked any longer. ... .

The correctness of the copy is certified by:

(signed:) (illegible)

Dr. Martin Horn
Attorney-at-law

I, Wanda S. Tieszen, X 046 265, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation.

22 March 1946

Wanda S. Tieszen
X 046 265

H0791 - 0046

H0791-0047

Ri. Exhibit No. 293

656

C o p y

from: Dokumente der deutschen Politik, Volume 5

No. 31 (Page 173)

Protocol on the entry of Italy into the German-Japanese anti-Comintern agreement dated 6 November 1937

The Government of the German Reich,
The Italian Government, and
The Imperial Japanese Government,

In consideration that the Communist Internationale steadi continues to endanger the civilized world in the west and in the east, and that it interferes with and destroys its peace and order,

Convinced that only close collaboration of all states interested in maintaining peace and order can lessen and remov this danger,

In consideration that Italy, which since the beginning of the Fascist Government has combatted this danger with unbendin determination and has stamped out the Communist Internationale in its territory, has decided to confront the common enemy sid by side with Germany and Japan, who for their part are inspire by the same will to defend themselves against the Communist Internationale,

Have, in conformity with Article II of the agreement against the Communist Internationale, which was concluded between Germany and Japan, at Berlin on 25 November 1936, agreed as follows:

P. 2

Article I

Italy joins the agreement against the Communist Internationale as well as the supplementary protocol, which was concluded on 25 November 1936 between Germany and Japan, the text of which is attached.

Article II

The three powers signing the present protocol agree that Italy is to be considered an original signer of the agreement mentioned in the preceding article as well as of the supplementary protocol, and the signing of the present protocol is to be synonymous with signing the original text of the said agreement as well as the supplementary protocol.

H0791-0048

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P. 2
(cont.)

Article III

The present protocol is to count as an integral part of the above-mentioned agreement as well as of the supplementary protocol.

...

signed Joachim von Ribbentrop
signed Ciano
signed M. Hotta

The correctness of the copy is certified by:

(signed) (Illegible)
Dr. Horn
Attorney-at-law

I, WANDA S. TIESZEN, X 046 265, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation.

H0791-0049

Ri. Exhibit No. 294

Copy 658 + 659

from "Dokumente der Deutschen Politik" Volume 9, Part I (Pp. 351/352)

(Footnote)

History of events preceding the anti-Comintern Pact; Reich Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop to the Representative of the Spanish News Agency EFE in December 1941.

...Germany then endeavored to influence England also to join this order bloc (Ordnungsblock). I should like to remind you that after I was named Ambassador in London in 1936, on first arriving on English soil I designated as one of the objectives of my work the enlightenment of England regarding the grave danger of Communism. The parlor Bolshevists of London, those representatives of the saddest political manifestation of our time, have never forgiven me for that. A still clearer demonstration of the fact that it was of importance to the Fuehrer in due time to induce the British Empire also to participate in the anti-Bolshevist front, is his commission to me, the German Ambassador in London at that time, to take in hand personal the formation of this order (Ordnung) bloc. This occurred with the signing of the anti-Comintern pact with Japan in Berlin in November 1936, and with Italy in November 1937 in Rome. When I then returned from Rome to London, I held a discussion on this subject with Mr. Eden, the English Foreign Minister, in order to convince him of the significa for the whole Kultur world of this ideological merger. When Mr. Eden then indicated to me that the signing of the anti-Comintern pact by the German ambassador in London was regarded with disfavor in England, I explained to him in detail the purpose and objective of this policy and its meaning for the defense against internal disintegration of the British Empire. I further pointed out to him that this pact was not directed against anyone and that the entry int it was also open to England. Just as I had expected to happ from my experiences of the previous year, I met with complete lack of understanding, and even later I heard nothing at all about our suggestion from the English Government. People in England were living in blindness and did not want to see."

P.2

The correctness of the copy is certified by:

(signed) (Illegible)

Dr. Martin Horn
Attorney-at-law.

- - - - - - - -

I, Wanda S. Tieszen, X 046 265, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation.

22 March 1946

Wanda S. Tieszen
X 046 265

H0791 - 0050

Ri. Exhibit No. 295

Copy

660 + 661

from "Dokumente der Deutschen Politik" Volume 9 Part I (Pp 350/353)

45. Concluding speech of Reich Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop at the State proceedings in the New Reich Chancellery at Berlin on the occasion of the extension of the anti-Comintern agreement of 25 November 1941.

When the anti-Comintern pact was concluded, five years ago, the world was under the impression of the attempts of the Communist Internationale to get a firm footing in other countries of Europe and East Asia, after its final defeats in Germany and Italy. Insidious agitation on the part of the Comintern brought terrible results to a head in Spain as well as in China.

The pact originated at that time out of the clear recognition that in the long run only a joint defensive front of all healthy states could check the threatening world danger. I therefore expressed the hope, when the pact was concluded five years ago today, that the other cultural states would realize the necessity of uniting against the work of the Communist Internationale and join this agreement. This hope was not disappointed. Three more states joined soon after the conclusion of the original treaty, and today this circle has again been extended by seven other states.

The mighty events of this year reveal in a quite different light than was originally to be foreseen, the reasons which were decisive for union in this pact at that time. Not until this summer were the eyes of the world opened to the fact that the Bolshevist spirit of Moscow was at all times determined to employ all its powers as a state in the pursuit of its aims. ...

P. 2 ... A significant task, however, still remains for the governments united in the anti-Comintern pact, that is to see to it that the... germ cells of Bolshevism are removed once and for all. ...

This task is the more important, since the western democracies today, completely failing to appreciate the dangers involved for them too, and out of pure egotism and opportunism, have made joint cause with Bolshevism and have thereby become the accomplices of the Communist Internationale.
...

The correctness of the copy is certified by:

(signed:) (illegible)

Dr. Horn
Attorney-at-law

I, Wanda S. Tieszen X 046 265, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation.

22 March 1946

Wanda S. Tieszen
X 046 265

H0791-0051

Ri. Exhibit No. 296

Copy 662

from: Dokumente der deutschen Politik, Volume 4

Excerpt from: Eighth speech of the Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor, held on 7 March 1936 in the German Reichstag at Berlin concerning the restoration of the sovereignty of the Germa Reich over the Rhineland and his plan for European peace.

Page 104

...that the whole world fell into this period of constant tensions and continuous crises is due to the poor sense and insight with which the problems of the peoples are perceived and handled individually and mutually.

This development, however, arose from that unhappy treaty which, being a work of human short-sightedness and unreasonable passions, will some day go down in history as a model of how wars must not be terminated if one does not intend to bring new confusion upon the peoples.

...

From the mental atmosphere of this treaty also developed the short-sighted treatment of numerous politic and economic world questions. National borders were drawn not according to the evident necessities of life and with regard for existing traditions, but dominated by the thought of vindictiveness and retaliation, thus being accompanied by feelings of fear and apprehension of the revenge which might possibly result.

...

The correctness of the copy is certified by:

(signed) (Illegible)

Dr. Horn
Attorney-at-law

- - - - - -

I, Wanda S. Tieszen, X 046 265, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation.

22 March 1946

Wanda S. Tieszen
X 046 265

H0791-0052

Ri. Exhibit No. 298

663

Copy

from: "Dokumente der deutschen Politik" Volume 8 I

Page 317
Footnote:

No. 45 Tripartite Pact between Germany, Italy and Japan dated 27 September 1940

Reich Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop made the following statement, in the Fuehrer's presence, after he had reported to him on the signing:

"From the time of the national and socialist revolutio in 1933, it has been the objective of the German Reich government, to carry out by ways and means of peaceful agreements the revisals (Revisionen) which would not only do away with the injustices of the Versailles Treaty, but could promote a renewed and permanent living together on the part of the peoples of Europe. The German people as well as the other great nations had a right to share in the enjoyment of the goods of this earth, and especially - in so far as they were their own property - to administer them. The battle of the peoples for internal social justice and therewith an equalization of the conditions of vital importance and the opportunites of single individuals, dema a like setting in order of the relations of the peoples with one another.

This striving of the German people toward free development of the Lebensraum which is their due by geographic situation, by history and by its national size as well as by economic circumstances, was no encroachment on foreign vital interests, but on the contrary corresponded only to extraordinary self-limitation.

P.2

But the National Socialist Government, at a time when other smaller peoples had already for centuries felt themselves entitled to claim for themselves whole sections of the world, was determined to ensure the German people's right of existence in the Lebensraum which was their due, under all circumstances. In this, it joined in the efforts of other nations against whom as in the case of Germany attempts had been made to limit their opportunities to live and likewise to quarrel with the right to an own Lebensraum.

After elimination of a great part of the injustice done Germany, had been accomplished by peaceful agreements in years of work, it finally became possible for the organiz war-mongers of the Jewish-Capitalist Democracies to plunge Europe into a new battle, not desired by Germany. But thereby there was accomplished no hindering but rather an acceleration of the revisal of the European situation, which had become unendurable. The world status which has become unendurable breaks to pieces under the military blows

H0791-0053

of the attacked peoples. Great nations, to whom participation, as members of human society with equal rights to the enjoyment of the goods of this earth had previously been refused, will fight for their unequivocal equal rights by reason of the highest of all earthly rights. This battle however, is not directed against other peoples but against the existence of an international conspiracy, which has already succeeded once in plunging the earth int a bloody war.

The Tripartite Pact, which I have just signed at the order of the Fuehrer, together with the Plenipotentiaries of Italy and Japan, is the formal proclamation of the joining
P. 3 together of Germany, Italy and Japan into a bloc for the representation of highest common interests in the midst of a world that is reshaping itself. It has the commission o extablishing the new order of the parts of Europe which are at war, under the common leadership of Germany and Italy, as well as the new order in the Greater Asiatic Area under the leadership of Japan.

This Pact is thus directed not against any other peop but exclusively against those war-mongers and irresponsibl elements in the rest of the world who are working towards a further extension or expansion of the war contrary to th true interests of all peoples.

With this objective of the Pact, the three Powers have thus been able to their great satisfaction, to establish both in their negotiations and in the Pact itsel that these their new agreements in no way affect relations already existing or still in the making, between themselve and Soviet Russia.

The Pact which has been signed is a military allianc between three of the most powerful states of the earth. I is intended to serve to bring about a just order both in the European sphere and also in the Greater Asiatic Area.

But it is supposed above all to help to restore peace to the world as quickly as possible. Each State, then, the faces this bloc, with the intentions of aiding in the reestablishment of peaceful relations of the peoples, will be genuinely and gratefully welcomed and invited to cooperate in the political and economic re-formation.

P. 4 But every state that might have the intention of meddling in the final phase of the solution of these probl in Europe or in East Asia and of attacking a state adherin to the Tripartite Pact, will have to contend with the entir consolidated force of nations of more than 250 million population.

Thus this Pact will be serving in every instance the reestablishment of world peace.

...

H0791-0054

Ri. Exhibit No. 298

665 +666

The Italian Foreign Minister Count Ciano made the following statement:

"The treaty that today unites Italy, Germany and Japan, seals and puts into effect by ceremoniously obligating them, to a political, economic and military collaboration, the community of interests and objectives that has existed among these three countries during these years in which the new history of the world has been forged. Italy, Germany and Japan have been the bearers of the burden of this development, have represented its active and creative forces and have known in war and peac how to draw from their richly-famed traditions those virt and energies with which they have shaped the forms of a new culture in themselves, as they are now doing it in the world.

In this magnificent work of renewal, our three peopl have constantly encountered the same stubborn and siniste resistances, the same will-to-misunderstand and the same hostility. All three needed to breath in order to live, needed work for their sons and space for their peoples. This breathing-room, this space and this work were denied them by those mighty states, who, while monopolizing the resources of the world, intended to block them from supplying the most elementary necessities of life that burdened us imperiously.

P.5

The solidarity that has been built up in these years between Italy and Japan and that today unites our three countries in an alliance, derives its source and strength from the battle which we must, as we have done, carry on further. It is not the result of a provisional diplomatic calculation, but the expression of a historic situation, and it finds in this situation its reasons and its objectives, in fact, reasons and objectives which, as the correspond to the innermost needs of the three peoples, give their alliance the stamp of an indissoluble union of spirits, forces and intentions.

The stipulations of the treaty which we have conclud today are unequivocal in their simplicity and clarity. Germany and Italy recognize and respect the leading role of Japan in the shaping of a new order in Greater East Asia, just as Japan recognizes and respects the leading role of Italy and Germany in the shaping of a new order i Europe. The three powers do not want to challenge or threaten any one. The alliance that today's treaty confir in order to prevent any unnecessary extension of the conf and the bloc that is the result of the uniting of the military and civilian forces of the three nations represe a mighty wall of defense against which every attempt whatever to spread the conflagration will shatter.

H0791-0055

P.6 But the scope and effectiveness of the treaty go beyond the present situation. It is a matter of a permanent soli'arity, on which the three peoples have today agreed, a solidarity that exists not only for the present, but whose creative force will also affect the future.

We are fighting today for the creation of the foundations and prerequisites for a new order that is to promote and guarantee the prosperity and well-being of the peoples The final victory, toward which we are striving with unyielding determination and which, under the leadership of the great leaders of our peoples, will certainly be won, is for all peoples of the earth the most certain surety for a future of justice and peace."

The Japanese Ambassador in Berlin, Saburo Kurusu, mad the following statement:

"I am sincerely happy that the Tripartite Pact which is truly significant in world history, has been signed today with our befriended nations, Germany and Italy. In view of the circumstance that our three nations in their tradition and in their national character reveal many rela and common features and that each of us is at present working in Greater East Asia and in Europe to build up the new order, a deep mutual understanding and sympathy has already developed among us, and we are bound to one another by the firm band of friendship.

P.7 That this friendship now takes on a solid form and leads to the conclusion of the Tripartite Pact, that these nations join forces with common objectives and have decide to stride forward toward their ideal, that is a truly epochal and great occurrence; therefore I would like herewith, on behalf of the Imperial Japanese Government, to present good wishes for the hopeful future of the cooperation of our three countries.

The final objective of this Pact is the establishment of general and lasting world peace, with justice as its core. Therefore it is a matter of course that we do not refuse our cooperation to those countries that share our attitude and make the same efforts; beyond that, this Pact has no influence on the present political situation existi between Japan, Germany, and Italy on the one hand and the Soviet Union on the other.

H0791-0056

The chivalrous spirit of Japanese Bushido (moral rules of conduct of the Japanese knight) is originally symbolized by the sword, but the principle of good employment of the sword does not consist of killing people with the sword in irresponsible fashion, but rather of protecting people with it.

I am eager to express the hope that this Pact in the hands of the champions of justice in the three countries of Japan, Germany, and Italy will become the sword in the hand of the true fighter and thus will contribute to the reconstruction of world peace."

The correctness of the copy is certified by:

(Signed) (Illegible)

Dr. Horn
Attorney-at-law

- - - - - - - - -

We, Wanda S. Tieszen, X 046 265 and Virginia von Schon, X 046 318, hereby certify that we are thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation.

23 March 1946

Wanda S. Tieszen
X 046 265

Virginia von Schon
X 046 318

H0791-0057

Ri. Exhibit No.299/1

C o p y

670

from: Polish documents on the events leading up to the war
First Series
(Foreign Office 1940, No.3)

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6. Report of Count Jerzy Potocki, the Polish Ambassador in Washington, to the Polish Foreign Minister in Warsaw
dated 12 January 1939
(German translation of the above facsimile)

Embassy
of the Republic of Poland
in Washington

Washington, 12 January 1939

No. 3/SZ - tjn - 3.

Secret!

Re: Internal political situation in the USA
(The frame of mind toward Germany, the Jewish question)

To the
Foreign Minister
in Warsaw

The frame of mind at present prevailing in the United States is characterized by constantly increasing hatred toward Fascism, especially toward the person of Chancellor Hitler and in fact toward everything connected with National Socialism. The propaganda is primarily in Jewish hands; they own almost 100 percent of the radio, the movies, the press, and magazines. Although this propaganda is handled very clumsily and puts Germany in as bad a light as possible - religious persecution

P.2

and concentration camps are particularly utilized - it has such a thorough effect, because the population of this country is completely ignorant and has no inkling of the situation in Europe. At the moment most Americans consider Chancellor Hitler and National Socialism the greatest evil and the greatest danger hovering over the world.

The situation in this country is an excellent forum for all kinds of speakers and for the emigrants from Germany and Czechoslovakia, who do not spare words, to incite the public here with the greatest variety of slander. They praise American freedom, in contrast to the totalitarian states. It is very interesting, Soviet Russia is almost completely eliminated from this very well thought-out campaign, which is directed primarily against National Socialism. If she is mentioned at all, it is done in a friendly manner, and things are presented as if Soviet Russia were included in the bloc of democratic states. Thanks to skilful propaganda the sympathy of the American public is entirely on the side of Red Spain.

Aside from this propaganda, a war psychosis is also being created artificially. The American people are being persuaded that peace in Europe is hanging by a mere thread, that war is unavoidable. It is made unequivocally clear to the American people that in case of a world war America would have to take active steps in order to defend the watchwords of freedom and democracy in the world.

. 2 cont.) President Roosevelt was the first to express hatred toward Fascism. He pursued a double objective in so doing. 1. He wanted to distract the attention of the American people from internal political problems, especially from the problem of the struggle between capital and labor. 2. Through the
P. 3 creation of a war mood and rumors of danger threatening Europ he wanted to induce the American people to accept the enormou American armament program, for it exceeds the defense needs of the United States.

As to the first point one must say that the internal situation on the labor market is constantly becoming worse; the number of unemployed is today already 12 million. The expenditures of the federal and state administrations are assuming greater proportions daily. Only the billions which the state treasury spends for relief work maintain a certain degree of calm in the country. How long this type of state ai can be maintained, however, cannot be said today. The exciter and indignation of public opinion and the serious conflicts between private enterprises and the enormous trusts on the o hand and the workers on the other hand have made many enemies for Roosevelt and give him many sleepless nights.

As to the second point I can only say that President Roosevelt as a skillful political player and as a judge of American psychology very soon distracted the attention of the American public from the internal political situation and interested it in foreign policy. The way was quite simple. Or had only, on the one hand, to stage properly the danger of war hanging over the world because of Chancellor Hitler, and on the other hand a spectre had to be created to babble about an attack of the totalitarian states on the Uni States. The Munich Pact came very opportunely for President Roosevelt. He represented it as capitulation on the part of France and England to belligerent German militarism. As they are in the habit of saying here, Hitler held up Chamberlain a
P. 4 the point of a gun. France and England had no choice and wer forced to conclude a shameful peace.

Furthermore, the brutal proceedings against Jews in Germany and the emigrant problem ever stir up anew the prevailing hatred against everything in any way connected with German National Socialism. Individual Jewish intellectuals have participated in this drive, for example Bernard Baruch, Lehmann, the Governor of the State of New York, Felix Frankfurter, the newly appointed Judge of the Supreme Court Morgenthau, the Secretary of the Treasury, and others who are personal friends of President Roosevelt. They want the President to become the champion of human rights, of freedom of religion and speech, and in future he is to punish disturbers of the peace. This group of people, who hold the highest positions in the American government and who would like to represent themselves as representatives of "true Americanism" and as "defenders of democracy", are, in the last analysis, bound to international Jewry with untearable bonds. For this Jewish Internationale, which primarily has the interests of its own race in view, the placing of the President of the United States on this "most ideal" post of a defender of human rights was a stroke of genius.

H0791-0058

C73 + 74

P. 4 (cont.) In this way they created a very dangerous focus of hatred and hostility in this hemisphere and have divided the world into two hostile camps. The whole thing has been staged like a masterly work. Into Roosevelt's hands were placed the fundamentals to aninate America's foreign policy and in this way to create at the same time the colossal military supplies for the future war, toward
P. 5 which the Jews are striving in full consciousness. As far as internal politics are concerned, it is very convenient to distract the attention of the public from the constantly growing anti-Senitism in America by speaking of the necessity of defending faith and individu freedom from the attacks of Fascism.

Jerzy Potocki

the Ambassador of the Republic of Poland

The correctness of the copy is certified by:
(signed) (Illegible)
Dr. Horn
Attorney-at-law

I, WANDA S, TIESZEN, X 046 265, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation.

WANDA S. TIESZEN
X 046 265

H0791-0059

Ri. Exhibit No. 300

675

Copy

from "America and Germany 1936-1945"
President Roosevelt

(Page 12)

5 October 1937

The "Quarantine" Speech
(Excerpt)

...If we want to live in a world in which we can breath free air, in a world of friendship, free from fear, then the peace-loving nations must exert all their powers in common in order to make right and law prevail, on which alone peace can rest securely. Together and in mutual agreement, the peace-loving nations must oppose the breaking of treaties and the disregard of human feelings, which today have brought about a condition of international anarchy and insecurity, from which no country can escape by keeping itself isolated or neutral.

.....

The correctness of the copy is certified by:

(Signed:) (Illegible)
Dr.Martin Horn
Attorney-at-law

I, WANDA S. TIESZEN, X 046 265, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation.

WANDA S. TIESZEN

X 046 265

H0791-0060

H0791-0061

Ri. Exhibit No. 301

C 76

Copy

from"Dokumente der deutschen Politik"

Volume 7, part 1 (p.70)

III. Germany's fight for peace and against encirclement.

3. German Peace Policy and English Policy of Encirclement (April to July 1939).

...From then on leading American politicians also meddled in the internal affairs of Germany. In this connection, President Roosevelt in the middle of November 1938 recalled Hugh Robert Wilson, the American Ambassador in Berlin, to give a report and then on 29 November declared that the United States would not for the time being resume normal diplomatic relations with Germany. Furthermore on 18 December in a speech before the Zionist Association in Cleveland Harold L. Ickes, the American Minister of the Interior, attacked the German Reich and its administration in an unqualified manner; in response to the sharp Protest which Thomsen, the German Charge d'Affaires, entered in Washington on the 21st, Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles in fact supported these attacks, when he described these statements as "the unanimous opinion of the great majority of the American people." On the very next day 22 December, Senator Key Pittmann, the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, made a statement, "in his private capacity and in the interest of the nation," according to which "The people of the U.S.A. do not like the Government of Germany." "The people of the U.S.A.," so he continued, "have the right and the power to compel morality and justice in accordance with the peace treaties, and will do so. Our Government need not and will not apply any military force, unless it is necessary." ...

The correctness of the copy is certified by:
(signed) (Illegible)

Dr. Martin Horn
Attorney-at-law

- - - - - - -

I, Wanda S. Tieszen, X 046265, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation.

22 March 1946

Wanda S. Tieszen
X 046 265

H0791-0062

Ri. Exhibit No.299/2

677+78

C o p y

from: Polish documents on the events leading up to the war
First series

(Foreign Office 1940, No. 3)

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2. Letter of the Polish General Staff (Division II) in Warsaw to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in Warsaw
(German translation of the above facsimile)

General Staff Division II
L. 17731/II. S.O.

Warsaw, 8 August 1938

Critique of the international situation as seen from Portugal

Secret!

Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Political Department

h e r e

I submit to the Director a copy of the report of our military attache in Lisbon for his information and request instructions for my attitude toward the opinions of the foreign officers presented in the report.

1 enclosure

The Chief of Section IV of Divis
II of the General Staff

Hanach, Dipl. Lieutenant Colonel

Critique of the international situation as seen from Portugal

Page 5
Paragraph 1 The English military mission active in Portugal is at the moment concerned with the establishment of military cooperation between Portugal and England in general outline.

P. 2

Page 5
Paragraph 6 Lieutenant Colonel Chamberlain, a member of the English military mission, spoke of the danger of a European war. ... He stated that under the present circumstances a war could not be avoided in the future. It would be better to begin now, when the imminent war involves less danger. At the moment England can count on close cooperation from America.

I asked Chamberlain whether England in this case intended to introduce universal conscription. He answered that this was not so, for the following form of English aid was considered the most suitable to the purpose:

participation of the navy and air fleet as well as of tanks;
participation of economy and industry.

Of course the form of this aid can be expanded to general mobilization during the course of the war.

P. 2 (cont.) Page 6 Paragraph 5 Colonel Daly of the English military mission... spoke to the same effect as Chamberlain; he stresse very emphatically the results of cooperation betwee England and America which have already been achieved. Concerning universal conscription he said that England through her military preparations, target practice, and formation of volunteer units for defense against air attacks, through transport and medical service was creating the prerequisites for a great expansion of her army. England was organizing strategic reserves in her colonies in grand style, above all in India, and was training them P. 3 there. For the last two years schools have been in preparation for the staffs of cadres to lead in the future war.

Page 6 Paragraph 7 Commander Gade, the American naval attache, once told me: "As far as ideas are concerned we are entirely on the side of the democracies. At the moment the possibilities of giving aid promptly to England and France are being studied in America; the conviction has been reached that the aid should not begin, as in the World War, afte a year, when the first American soldiers intervened actively, but during the first 7 to 10 days after the beginning of the war 1000 planes are to be sent.

Page 6 Paragraph 9 Commander Gade is a confidential agent and personal friend of Roosevelt. He has very close connections with Belgium and enjoys the friendship of the Belgi king. He is very unfriendly toward Germany. ...

From the conversations with Chamberlain, Daly, and Gade, I felt the inner certainty of close cooperation in case of a conflict.

Page 6 Paragraph 12 During the presence of the French fleet here Comma Darrieux, the deputy chief of the Atlantic fleet, ... personally invited me to the admiral's ship.

During the conference Commander Darrieux spoke rather calml about the possibility of a future conflict. Above all he emphasi that in France rightist circles and the rightist press were unnecessarily fearful and did not judge the situation correctly. He considered the greatest mistake to be the pacifism of the democracies, for thus one cannot be the first to start the war. In this way one gives the enemy the most valuable trump card, that of surprise.

The correctness of the copy is certified by:

(signed) (Illegible)
Dr. Horn
Attorney-at-law

I, WANDA S. TIESZEN, X 046 265, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation.

WANDA S. TIESZEN
X 046 265

H0791-0063

Ri. Exhibit No. 299/3

C80-81

Copy

from: "Polish Documents on the events leading up to the war" First series.

(Foreign Office 1940, No. 3)

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4. Report of Count Jerzy Potocki, the Polish Ambassador in Washington, to the Polish Foreign Minister in Warsaw on 21 November 1938

(German Translation of the above facsimile)

Embassy of the
Republic of Poland
in Washington

Washington
21 November 1938

Re: Conference with Ambassador Bullitt

To the
Foreign Minister in Warsaw

Day before yesterday I had a rather long conference with Ambassador Bullitt who is here on vacation.

Page 8
Par. 3

Owing to the fact that Bullitt keeps President Roosevelt continuously informed on the international situation in Europe, especially on Russia, his reports are received with great interest by President Roosevelt and the State Department...

During the conversation Bullitt in general displayed great pessimism. He mentioned that spring 1939 would doubtless again turn out to be a period of excitement, aggravated by the constant flaring up of the chances of war and the threats on the part of Germany as well as the danger of unsettled conditions in Europe. He agreed with me that the center of gravity of the European problem
P.2 had moved from the West to the East since the capitulation of the democratic countries at Munich had revealed their weakness in relation to the German Reich.

Page 8
Par. 7

He spoke with great vehemence and hatred of Germany and Chancellor Hitler. He said that force alone, and ultimately a war could put a stop in the future to the mad expansion of Germany.

H0791-0064

(82)

In answer to my question as to how he imagined this approaching war, he replied that the United States, France, and England would above all have to rearm tremendously in order to be able to resist German might.

Only when the time will be ripe (Bullitt continued) will it be possible to proceed to the final decision. I asked him in what manner the dispute could be settled, as Germany presumably would not be the first to attack England and France. I simply cannot see the connection in this entire combination.

Bullitt replied that the democratic countries would positively need two years until they had rearmed sufficientl In the meantime Germany would presumably continue with her expansion in an easterly direction.

The democratic countries would like to have hostilities break out between the German Reich and Russia there in the East. Owing to the fact that Soviet Russia's power potential is still an unknown quantity, Germany might possibly move too far ahead of her base and might be condemned to a long and enervating war. Only then, in Bullitt's opinion, would the democracies attack Germany and force her to capitulate.

P.3

When I asked whether the United States would take part in such a war, he answered: "Yes without doubt, but only after England and France have started to attack!" Public opinion in the United States is so tense as far as Naziism and Hitlerism are concerned, he said, that even now a similar psychology prevails among the Americans as existed prior to America's declaration of war on Germany in 1917.

...

Jerzy Potocki
Ambassador of the Polish Republic

The correctness of the copy is certified by:

(signed) (Illegible)

Dr. Horn
Attorney-at-law.

- - - - - -

I, Wanda S. Tieszen, X 046 265, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation.

22 March 1946

Wanda S. Tieszen
X 046 265

H0791-0065

H0791-0066

Ri. Exhibit No. 299/4

C o p y

from: Polish documents on the events leading up to the war

First Series

(Foreign Office 1940, No. 3)

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7. Report of Count Jerzy Potocki, the Polish Ambassador in Washington, to the Polish Foreign Minister in Warsaw, dated 16 January 1939
(German translation of the above facsimile)

Embassy
of the Republic of Poland
in Washington

16 January 1939

3/SZ - tjn - 4

S e c r e t !

Re: Interview with Ambassador Bullitt

To the
Foreign Minister
in Warsaw

Day before yesterday I had a fairly long conversation with Ambassador Bullitt in the Embassy, where he visited me. B. will leave on the 21st of this month for Paris, after an absence of almost three months. He will travel with a whole "trunk" full of instructions, conferences, and directives from President Roosevelt, from the State Department, and from the Senators belonging to the Committee for Foreign Affairs.

From the convdrsation with Bullitt I gained the impression that he has received from President Roosevelt a very exact definition of the stand which the United States is taking in the present-day European crisis. He is to present this material at the Quai d'Orsay and is also to make use of it in his
. 2 conferences with European statesmen. The content of these directives, which Bullitt cited to me in the course of his half-hour conversation, is as follows.

1. Animation of the foreigh policy under the direction of President Roosevelt, who condemns the totalitarian states sharply and unequivocally.
2. War preparations of the United States at sea, on land, and in the air, which are being carried out at an accelerated tempo and which are consuming the colossal sum of $1,250,000,000.
3. The decided opinion of the President that France and England must put an end to their policy of compromise with the totalitarian states. They are not to enter into any discussion with them with a view to any territorial changes.
4. Moral assurance that the United States will abandon the policy of isolation and is ready to intervene actively on the side of England and France in case of war. America is ready to place all her financial and raw material resources at their disposal.

... .

Jerzy Potocki
Ambassador of the Polish Republic

The correctness of the copy is certified by:
(signed:) (illegible)

Dr. Horn
Attorney-at-law

I, Wanda S. Tieszen X 046 265, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation.

22 March 1946

Wanda S. Tieszen
X 046 265

Ri. Exhibit No. 299/5

685+86

Copy

from: Polish Documents on the Events Leading up to the War
First Series

(Foreign Office, 1940, No. 3)

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9. Report of Jules Lukasiewicz, the Polish Ambassador in Paris, to the Polish Foreign Minister in Warsaw, dated February 1939 (German Translation of the above Facsimile)

Political Report No. IV/4

Embassy of the
Republic of Poland

Paris, --February 1939

No. 1/F/10

Strictly Secret!

To the
Foreign Minister
in Warsaw.

One week ago W. Bullitt, the Ambassador of the United States, returned to Paris after a leave of three months in America. In the meantime, I have had two long conferences with him, which make it possible, for me to inform you, the Minister, regarding his views on the European situation and also to give a survey o policies of Washington.

P. 2

1. A foreign policy of the United States, whose objective is to participate directly in the development of conditions in Europe, does not exist. Such a foreign policy would not even be possible because it would not be permitted by public opinion, which in this respect has not altered its isolationist attitude On the other hand, there is an extraordinarily intensified interest on the part of the American people in the European situation. In fact, internal affairs are even falling into the background in relation to this interest, and are losing the attention they formerly received. The international situation is regarded by official circles as fearfully grave and as stand under the threat of an armed conflict. Authorities are of the opinion that, if it should come to war between England and France on the one side and Germany and Italy on the other, in which England and France might suffer a defeat, then the Germans would become dangerous to the real interests of the United States on the American Continent. For this reason, one can anticipate from the outset the participation of the United States in the war on the side of France and England, of course only a certain time after the outbreak of the conflict. Ambassador Bullitt expressed this as follows: "If a war should break out, we shall certainly not participate in it at the beginning, but we shall finish it."

In Ambassador Bullitt's opinion, the above attitude of authoritative Washington circles is free from any ideological elements and arises exclusively from the necessity of defendin the real interests of the U.S., which in case of a French-Engli defeat would be seriously and directly threatened from both th Pacific and the Atlantic.

H0791-0067

P. 3 Ambassador Bullitt asserted that the rumor of President Roosevelt's statement that the boundary of the U.S. lay on the Rhine, was false. On the contrary he expressed his conviction that the President must certainly have said he would sell France planes because the French Army was the first defense line of the U.S., for this was fully in accord with his views.

2. The Italian claims on France absolutely lack all foundation and arguments that could even partially justify them. Thus, France cannot and dare not even make any apparent concessions. Any yielding on the part of France would mean the undermining of its prestige in America. Hence any possible compromise at the cost of French interests must be excluded.

Theoretically, the fear exists that England, together with Berlin, could perhaps in a moment of some tension of other try to impose on France a compromise not in accord with its own interests. In this case, nevertheless, France will be able to count on the strong support of Washington. The U.S. have at their disposal in relation to England varied and tremendously significant means of coercion. The mere threat of their application might suffice to restrain England from a policy of compromise at the cost of France.

One must take into account that the prestige of England has fallen very considerably in American public opinion due to events in the Far East and due likewise to the results of the Munich Conference. On the other hand, American public opinion is quite aware how much England is dependent today on collaboration
. 4 with and support by the U.S.

Under these conditions, one may presume that Hitler and Mussolini will not let it come to an open conflict with England and France on the basis of the Italian claims against France.

It is, of course, a weakness of the U.S. that although they have today already determined their standpoint in case of possibl conflict, they at the same time nevertheless can take no active part in a positive solution of European problems, because the isolationist opinion of the American public would not permit it.

3. The relationship of American authorities to Italy and Germany is negative chiefly for the reason, that they are of the opinion that the new successes of the Rome-Berlin Axis, which have undermined the prestige and authority of France and England, are almost at once a direct threat to the real interests of the U.S. Thus, the foreign policy of Washington will also counteract a possible further development of the situation in this direction

The U.S. have at their disposal in their relations with Italy and Germany various means of coercion which even now are already being seriously tested and instituted. These predominantl economic means are such that they may be applied without the least fear of domestic opposition. They will undoubtely be sufficiently impressive and perceptible to both Rome and Berlin.
P. 5 Ambassador Bullitt is of the opinion that a pressure exerted by the U.S. on the one side and England on the other against Italy and Germany simultaneously could to a considerable degree obviate the outbreak of armed conflict, that is prevent the development of the European situation in a direction that would be undesirabl from the standpoint of Washington.

H0791-0068

. 5
.cont.) Upon my remark that it was nevertheless not clear in the present situation whether the U.S. were prepared to clash with Germany and Italy over the French colonies, that is to fight against certain systems and ideologies, Ambassador Bullitt declared categorically that the attitude of Washington would be determined solely by the real interests of the U.S., but not by ideological problems.

I must add that Ambassador Bullitt appears to be sure of the ruthless opposition of France to the Italian claims, and consequently rules out possible English or German-English mediation, the aim of which would be compromise at the cost of France.

For the time being I should like to refrain from formulating my own opinion regarding the statements of Ambassador Bullitt, for it is my endeavor first to obtain from him a few supplementary statements. One thing, however, seems certain to me, namely, that President Roosevelt's policy in the near future will tend to support France's resistance, to check German-Italian pressure, and to weaken the tendency of England toward compromise.

I. Lukasiewicz

Ambassador of the Republic
of Poland

The correctness of the copy is certified by:
(signed) (Illegible)
Dr. Horn
Attorney-at-law

I, WANDA S. TIESZEN, X 046 265, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation.

WANDA S. TIESZEN
X 046 265

H0791-0069

Ri. Exhibit No. 302

690 + 691

Copy

from: "Voelkischer Beobachter" No. 302, Page 2, of 28 October 1940

Report of Count Jerzy Potocki, the Polish Ambassador in Washington, to the Polish Foreign Minister, dated 7 March 1939.

Embassy
of the Republic of Poland
in Washington
3/SZ - tjn - 9

7 March 1939

Secret!

To
the Foreign Minister
in Warsaw

Re: The foreign policy of the United States.

The foreign policy of the United States is at the moment occupying the attention not only of the government but at the same time of the whole American public. The point in question is primarily the statements of President Roosevelt, who in almost every public speech refers more or less explicitly to the necessity of an activation of the foreign policy in relation to the chaos of concepts and tendencies in Europe. These statements are taken up by the press and then skilfully infiltrated into the minds of the average Americans, in order to strengthen the whole people in their preconceived opinion; the same string is constantly harped on: the danger of war in Europe and the rescue of democracy from inundation by hostile Fascism. All statements, as a rule, however, contain only one thought, that is, the danger of Nazism and Nazi Germany for the peace of the world.

P. 2

The consequence of these speeches is that an appeal is made for armament, for the use of enormous sums for the fleet and the airforce; behind this is quite clearly the mental reservation that the United States in case of an armed conflict could not remain out of it, but would have to take an active part in the maneuvers. The result of the strong words of President Roosevelt, who depends on the press, is today a conscious influence on the American public toward hatred of everything that smells of totalitarianism and Fascism. It is interesting in this connection, however, that the USSR is remaining out of the matter and that the American public counts Russia rather in the camp of the

H0791-0070

H0791-0071

democratic states; this was also shown during the Spanish civil war, when the so-called Loyalists were considered defenders of democratic ideas.

The State Department is working without attracting much attention, although it is known that Secretary of State Hull subscribes to the same ideas as President Roosevelt. He shows more restraint than the latter, however and, moreover, he loves to separate Nazism and Chancellor Hitler from the German state; he considers this form of dictatorial government a transitory "malum necessarium". The State Department is much interested in the USSR and its internal conditions. Quite obviously it is chagrined over its weakness and its decadence. The main reason for the interest of the United States in the Russians is the situation in the Far East, for the government of this country would be glad to see the Red Army victorious in the altercation with Japan. For that reason the sympathies of t government are clearly on the side of China. The latter recently received considerable financial aid to the amount of 25 million dollars.

P.3

All information from diplomatic representatives as we as the special messengers of the President in the form of Ambassadors of the United States are zealously worked on by the State Department and by the President himself. The latter often recalls his representatives abroad to Washing for a personal exchange of opinions and to receive special information and instructions. The arrival of the Ministers and Ambassadors is always wrapped in the cloak of secrecy, and too little seeps through to the press concerning the results of their visits. The State Department also painstakingly avoids giving out any information on the progress of these conferences. This is certainly the most practical way for the President to activate the foreign policy. He gives his representatives abroad, who are mostl his personal friends, personal instructions, and in this way the United States is led onto the dangerous path of wo politics with the express intention of deviating from the comfortable policy of isolation. Personally, the President sees in the foreign policy of his country a means to satisfy his own ambition. He likes to listen attentively t the echo coming back to him from the other world capitals.

P.4

In foreign as well as in domestic policy, the Congres of the United States is the only object standing in the wa of President Roosevelt and his government in carrying out their quick and ambitious decisions. The Constitution in t United States 150 years ago put the highest prerogatives i the hands of the American parliament, which can criticize and reject laws emanating from the White House.

Recently President Roosevelt's foreign policy was the subject of a lively debate in the lower house and in the Senate, where it called forth quite a bit of excitement. The so-called isolationists, of whom there are a great number in both chambers, opposed the President strongly. The remark of the President, which was published in the press and in which he said that the borders of the United States were at the Rhine, especially excited the Represent atives and Senators very much. But President Roosevelt is an excellent political player, he realizes quite well the

H0791-0072

power of the American parliament, in it he has people devoted to him and he knows how to retreat from an uncomfortable position at the proper moment.

Cleverly and skilfully he bound up the question of foreign policy with American armament. He pointed out with emphasis the necessity of spending enormous sums in order to maintain defensive peace. He said expressly that the United States was not arming in order to intervene or to unite with England and France in case of war, but because it was necessary, in case of an armed conflict in Europe, to show strength and military readiness. In his opinion this conflict is coming closer; it is completely unavoidable.

Since the question was presented in this manner, it gave no occasion for objections on the part of the parliamentary houses. On the contrary, the houses accepted the armame
P.5 program of over one billion dollars (the ordinary budget 520 million, the extraordinary one 552 million dollars). Und the cloak of armament policy, however, President Roosevelt continues to carry on his foreign policy, which unofficially shows the world that in case of war the United States with all its military and financial power would be on the side of the democratic states.

In summary, one can say that the technical and moral preparation of the American people for participation in a wa in case one should break out in Europe - is proceeding rapid and it looks as if from the very beginning the United States would come to the aid of France and Great Britain with all its power. I, however, know the American public and the Ministers and Senators who have the decisive word, and I am of the opinion that the probability of America's entry into the war as in 1917 is not great, for most of the states in the Middle West and the West, in which the rural element predominates, do not want to be involved in the European discrepancies at any price. They remember the statement of the Versailles Treaty as well as the well-known phrase that the war was to make the world safe for democracy. Neither th Versailles Treaty nor this slogan has reconciled the United States to the war. Many millions of the people retained only a bitter aftertaste because of the unpaid sums of billions whi the European states still owe America.

signed: Jerzy Potocki
Ambassador of the Republic of Poland

The correctness of the copy is certified by:

(signed) (Illegible)

Dr. Horn
Attorney-at-law

- - - - - - - -

I, Wanda S. Tieszen, X 046 265, hereby certify that I a thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation.

22 March 1946

Wanda S. Tieszen
X 046 265

H0791-0073

Ri. Exhibit No. 290/1

695

Copy

from Sven Hedin's "America in the Battle of Continents"
(Page 37)

...Thus even [illegible] Marshal Foch, the French Commander-in-Chief in World War I, pointing on the map to the northern tip of the Polish corridor at the Baltic Sea, spoke as follows: "Here lie the roots of a new war."

The English, however, have never been friends of Poland, and Lloyd George, their chief delegate in Paris and Versailles, refused her much of what her insatiability demanded. In England there was also appreciation of the untenability of the German-Polish settlement, the revision of which even Winston Churchill demanded in the House of Commons on 23 November 1932 in his answer to the King's message, saying as follows: "It would be safer to take up in cold blood questions such as the Danzig Corridor and Transylvania with all their difficulty and intricacy, in a quiet atmosphere and while the victorious countries still have sufficient superior force, than to wait and be driven on inch by inch and step by step until some day enormous combinations of powers, equally well armed, stand face to face.

...

The correctness of the copy is certified by:

Dr. Martin Horn
Attorney-at-law.

- - - - - - - -

I, Wanda S. Tieszen, X 046 265, hereby certify that am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation.

22 March 1946

Wanda S. Tieszen
X 046 265

H0791-00 74

Ri. Exhibit No. 303

696

C o p y

from "Dokumente der deutschen Politik" Volume 8 I (Page 427)

III Germany's relationship to America

Roosevelt's statement before the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee on 17 January 1936:

"We are unable to understand how a neutral nation can systematically assist in stirring up the fire and the flames of war by direct deliveries of essential materials to a belligerent nation. In so doing it aids not only in continuing this war but also in prolonging it immeasurably. Nobody knows better than we do that with each day by which the war is prolonged the danger grows that it will spread and the danger increases that we will be drawn into it.

The correctness of the copy is certified by:

(signed) (Illegible)
Dr. Martin Horn
Attorney-at-law

I, WANDA S. TIESZEN, X 046 265, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation.

WANDA S. TIESZEN
X 046 265

H0791-0075

Ri. Exhibit No. 304

C 97

C o p y

from "Dokumente der deutschen Politik" Volume 8 I (P. 426)

III. Germany's relationship to America

Roosevelt's message to Congress on 4 January 1939.

"Words may be futile, but war is not the only means by which decent respect in the opinion of mankind can be won. There are many methods some just short of war, stronger and more effective than mere words, in making aggressor governments realize the feelings of our people. At least we can and should avoid any action or omission which will encourage or support the aggressor. When we boldly tried to create a neutrality law, we learned that our neutrality laws may find unequal and unjust application. It is even possible for them to provide actual assistance to the aggressor while denying it to his victim. Our instinct of selfpreservation ought to warn us against allowing this situation to continue to exist."

- - - - - - - -

The correctness of the copy is certified by:

(signed) (Illegible)

Dr. Martin Horn
Attorney-at-law

I, Wanda S. Tieszen X 046 265, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation.

22 March 1946

Wanda S. Tieszen
X 046 265

H0791-0076

Ri, Exhibit No. 290/II

698

C o p y

from the book by Sven Hedin "America in the Battle of Continents"

Page 92

... Between 1 January and 5 September 1939 war materiel had been received from the United States of America by Germany amounting to $ 23,000; by Great Britain, $ 21,000,000; by France, $ 16,000,000. ...

The correctness of the Copy is certified by:

(signed) (Illegible)
Dr. Martin Horn
Attorney-at-law

I, WANDA S. TIESZEN, X 046 265, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation.

WANDA S. TIESZEN
X 046 265

H0791-0077

Ri. Exhibit No. 305

699

C o p y

from: Dokumente der deutschen Politik Volume 9 I

IV, Germany's relationship to the United States of America and the Latin American states.

Page 460

... He had, said the President on this occasion, given the US Navy orders to open fire, if necessary, on other naval forces in the sea lanes between the United States and Iceland, in order to repulse any attack or any threatened attack. Thus, as Knox told the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives on 10 July, an American patrol ship had already some time ago launched depth charges against a German submarine which had been located with the aid of listening devices.

Page 457

A final obstacle to extensive aid to Great Britain was the prohibition still contained in American neutrality legislation which prevented ships of the USA from entering ports of belligerents and sailing in battle zones determined by the President, as well as from being armed. ...

The correctness of the copy is certified by:

(signed) (Illegible)
Dr. Horn
Attorney-at-law

I, WANDA S. TIESZEN, X 046 265, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation.

WANDA S. TIESZEN
X 046 265

H0791-0078

Ri. Exhibit No. 306

700

C o p y

from: Dokumente der deutschen Politik Volume 9 I

IV. Germany's relationship to the United States of America and the Latin American states.

Pages 456/457

... "I cannot say how deeply we are all impressed by the performance of the brave Soviet armies. We shall find suitable means of supplying the materiel and the equipment necessary to combat Hitler on all fronts, including the Soviet front. I should like to take advantage of this opportunity to express my great confidence that your armies will in the end triumph over Hitler, and I assure you of the greatest determination to give the necessary material aid." ...

The correctness of the copy is certified by:

(signed:) (illegible)

Dr. Horn
Attorney-at-law

I, Wanda S. Tieszen X 046 265, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation.

21 March 1946

Wanda S. Tieszen
X 046 265

Ri. Exhibit No. 307

701

Copy

from: Dokumente der deutschen Politik, Volume 9 I

IV. Germany's relationship to the United States of America and the Latin American states.

Page 457

... Another letter (answered on 4 November) on the expediting of war deliveries to the USSR was directed by Roosevelt to Stalin on 30 October, wherein he also reported that an American loan to the amount of one billion dollars was being granted free of interest to the Soviet Union.

The correctness of the copy is certified by:

(signed) (Illegible)

Dr. Horn
Attorney at law

- - - - - - -

I, Wanda S. Tieszen, X 046 265, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translatic

21 March 1946

Wanda S. Tieszen
X 046 265

H0791-0079

H0791-0080

Ri. Exhibit No. 308

Copy 702 + 703

from: Dokumente der deutschen Politik Volume 9 I

IV. Germany's relationship to the United States of America and the Latin American states.

Page 460

... In his radio speech on that day Roosevelt stated: "In waters which we consider important for our defense, American warships and American planes will no longer wait until the U-boats of the Axis are lurking under water or until the trade disrupters of the Axis on the surface deliver the deadly blow first. Our naval and air patrols-- which are now operating in large numbers on the vast expanse of the Atlantic Ocean--have the duty of maintaining the American policy of freedom of the seas, and this means, in a word, that our patrol ships and planes will protect all merchant ships-- not only American ships, but ships of any flag which are pursuing trade in the waters serving our defense. They will protect these ships from U-boats and from surface forces. As soon as German or Italian warships sail in waters the protection of which is necessary for American defense, they do so from now on at their own risk. The orders which I as commander-in-chief of the U.S. army and navy have given are intended to convert this policy into action, and that immediately."
...

P. 2 Page 461

... Foreign Minister Hull on 12 September. Germany's conduct will determine the areas which will be considered defensive waters by the USA and in which the order to shoot will be applied.

The correctness of the copy is certified by:

(signed:) (illegible)

Dr. Horn
Attorney-at-law

I, Wanda S. Tieszen X 046 265, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation.

22 March 1946

Wanda S. Tieszen
X 046 265

HQ791-0081

Ri. Exhibit No. 309

704

Copy

from: Dokumente der deutschen Politik, Volume 9 I

IV, Germany's relationship to the United States of America and the Latin American states.

Page 455

... In particular the American President endeavored to move the Balkan countries to enter the war on England's side. This was the purpose of the mission of his special delegate, Colonel William Donovan, who on his three months' tour through fourteen countries of Europe and the Near East was in Sofia on 21-22 January and subsequently in Belgrade, Athens, and (beginning of February) in Ankara, where he held conferences with the leading statesmen of each country.

The correctness of the copy is certified by:

(signed) (Illegible)
Dr. Horn
Attorney-at-law

I, WANDA S. TIESZEN X 046 265, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation.

20 March 1946

WANDA S. TIESZEN
X 046 265

H0791-0082

Ri. Exhibit No. 309

105 / 106

Copy

From: Dokumente der deutschen Politik Volume 8/ I

Footnote to: (Page 433)

No. 65 German note in answer to the declaration of the Pan-American Conference.

Page 433 1. The American republics, as long as they preserve their neutrality, have the undeniable right to keep the waters bordering on the American continent, which they consider of urgent interest and direct benefit for their relations, free from any hostile action on the part of a non-American belligerent nation, whether this hostile act is planned or carried out from land, water, or air. These waters are determined and described in the following way: All waters within the borders established in the following, with the exception of the territorial waters of Canada and the colonial possessions in these areas which undeniably belong to European countries. The areas begin at the end of the border between the United States and Canada in the Bay of Passamaquoddy (and end, surrounding all the rest of the American continent in the Pacific at the border between the United States and Canada in the Straits of Juan de Fuca.

2. The governments of the American republics agree that they will endeavor to obtain the observance by the belligerents of the provisions contained in this statement, by means of joint representations to the governments which at the present do and in the future will participate in the hostilities, and that this procedure will not affect the execution of the individual rights of sovereignty of each state.

P. 2

3. The governments of the American republics declare in addition that whenever they deem it necessary they will consult among one another in order to determine the measures to be taken individually or collectively, in order to ensure the fulfillment of the dispositions of this statement.

4. The American republics can, while a state of war exists in which they are not themselves participating, and as long as it is declared necessary, engage in individual or joint patrols, if they agree to it mutually, and insofar as the forces and means of each individual republic permit it, in the waters bordering on their coasts within the zones described.

The correctness of the copy is certified by:

(signed:) (illegible)

Dr. Horn
Attorney-at-law

I, Wanda S. Tieszen X 046 265, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation.

21 March 1946

Wanda S. Tieszen
X 046 265

H0791-0083

Ri. Exhibit No. 309a

Copy

701 708

from: "Dokumente der deutschen Politik" Volume 8 / I

65. German Note of Reply to the Declaration of the Pan-American Conference.

The late President of the Republic of Panama, in the name of the American Republics, informed the German Reich Chancellor in a telegram, dated 4 October of the past year, of the contents of the so-called Declaration of Panama, the objective of which is protection of the neutral American Republics from danger to their vital interests through the developments of the state of war now existing. For this purpose, the Declaration proposes to arrange a Security Zone, of such a nature that no belligerent actions are to be carried out on the part of the belligerents for a certain distance in the waters bordering on the American Continent. The Governments of the American Republics are agreed that they want to endeavor to secure the recognition by the belligerents of such a Security Zone.

...

Page 434

1. The German Government welcomes the desire of the American Republics as expressed in the Declaration of Panama, to maintain strict neutrality during the present conflict and has full understanding of the fact that they wish as far as possible to prevent the present war from taking effect on their lands and peoples.

2. The German Government feels that it agrees with the American Governments that the regulation provided for in the Declaration of Panama would

Page 435

mean a change in present international law... The German Government does not advocate the viewpoint that the rules of international law recognized heretofore must be regarded as a fixed and forever inalterable arrangement.

Rather it is of the opinion that these laws are capable of and require adaptation to progressive development and to newly arising circumstances. In this spirit, it has also willingly approached the examination of the proposal of the neutral American Governments...

3. In examining the questions that are connected with the plan for establishment of a Security Zone, there comes out first of all an important point which makes Germany's position and that of the other belligerent powers appear unequal in this respect. For while Germany has never pursued territorial objectives on the American Continent, Great Britain and France, in the course of the last centuries, have procured for themselves on this Continent and on adjacent islands important possessions and bases whose

H0791-0084

practical significance for the very questions here considered requires no fuller exposition. Through this exception to the Monroe Doctrine in favor of Great Britain and France, the effect of the Security Zone desired by the neutral American Governments is basically and gravely prejudiced right at the outset.

The inequality in the situation of Germany and that of its enemies hereby brought about could perhaps to a certain degree be averted if Great Britain and France would strictly obligate themselves, under the guarantee of the American
P.3 nations, not to make the above-mentioned possessions and islands a point of departure or base for belligerent activiti

...

Page 437

The mere fact of the establishment of demands according to which entry into the zone mentioned is not to be permitte to German warships while the warships of the enemies are obviously to retain unlimited right of entry into the zone, reveals such a lack of regard for the most elementary principles of international law and demands such a flagrant breach of neutrality of the governments of the American nations that the German Government can only see in it the desire of the British and French Governments to destroy from the outset the basic idea of a Security Zone.

5. Notwithstanding that the German Government is willing to accede to the suggestions and requests of the American nations in this field, the German Government can only be assured of success in further pursuance of the plan for a Security Zone if the well-known English and French standpoint is thoroughly revised.

Signed, Winter,
German charge d'affaires.

The correctness of the copy is
certified by:

(Signed) (Illegible)

Dr. Horn
Attorney-at-law

- - - - - - -

I, Wanda S. Tieszen, X 046 265, hereby certify that I a thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation.

23 March 1946

Wanda S. Tieszen
X 046 265